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SIR THOS. TAIT WOULD SOLVE RLWY'S PROBLEM

Outlines a Scheme to Include All the Systems.

CONDEMNS GOVT. CONTROL

Suggests a Composite Board Which Does Not Seem to Eliminate Evils Which He Strongly Emphasizes.

The transportation problem, involving the future of the Canadian railways, is of such moment at the present time, with the Government considering steps for some permanent adjustment, that proposals looking to a solution are of vital interest to the public. The scheme which has been evolved by Sir Thomas Tait is, therefore, important in view of his long experience in connection with the G. T. R. and C. P. R. systems in Canada and as chairman of the Commissioners of the Victorian, Australian State railways. This has been submitted as a suggestion to those dealing with the situation, and indicates careful thought and consideration.

Sir Thomas hits the nail upon the head when he refers to what we believe to be almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of efficient administration by the Government. He says: "In view of certain conditions which, it is to be regretted, prevail in this country, and in which there appears to be no promise of early improvement, the efficient administration along business lines of State railways in Canada by the Government, even by means of a so-called "independent" Board of Commissioners, cannot be confidently anticipated. It is generally the experience in democratic countries having State railways that it is impossible to eliminate political influence, exerted if for no other reason than to promote the interests of the political party in power, and undoubtedly in such countries as the United States and Canada, where political partizanship runs so strong and political patronage has so long been the custom, prudent and efficient management of railways by the State would be found sooner or later to be impracticable owing to political influence and interference."

In view of this expression of convictions, which are no doubt based upon practical experience, it is rather surprising to find that Sir Thomas favors that the Government acquire the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Companies and lease the Canadian Pacific in perpetuity on a rental basis. He proposes that the Government hold 51 per cent. of the stock and that the remainder be sold to the public with a guaranteed 5 per cent. dividend. For control he would have a Board of Directors of nine members, four to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council, four by the shareholders, and the ninth by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The question arises if under this new guise public ownership would overcome those evils to which Sir Thomas himself refers. We seriously doubt it. In the first place, it is questionable if investors would place their money freely into a scheme in which the Government would hold the majority of the stock; and in the second the appointment of four members of the board by the "Governor-General-in-Council" means that these men would be actually appointed by the Government, and would be subject to all those political and partisan influences which he so strongly condemns. There would be no guarantee of the calibre of the men to be appointed. Following is the scheme in full as it has been submitted:

(a) It is assumed that the Dominion can acquire all the common stock of both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Companies for possibly a nominal consideration or, having regard to the magnitude of the scheme, for a comparatively small sum.

The Dominion to take over all the assets and assume all the liabilities of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific systems and to guarantee interest on their bonds and debenture stock—supplemental to and not in cancellation of existing Provin-

Continued on page 7.

NEWS OF SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL POST'S review of the Canadian Security Markets will be found on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5, under the following heads: STEEL STOCKS, PULP AND PAPER, TEXTILES, MILLING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, LIGHT AND POWER. Other Stocks, including general industrial and other securities not embraced in the foregoing groups are arranged in alphabetical order.

THURSDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Thursday morning's session:

	High	Low
Brazilian	45¼	44
Dom. Steel	65¼	64½
N. S. Steel	99⅝	98½
Mackay	86⅝	86⅝
Porto Rico	39½	39½
Steamships	39¼	38¾
Do., pref.	84¾	84½
Steel of Canada	66	65
Maple Leaf	111	111
Canadian Pacific	161¼	161¼
Commerce	186	186
Detroit	119½	116
Petroleum	14.75	14.25
Locomotive	60¾	60¾
Duluth	50	50
Quebec Ry.	27	27
War Loan (1925)	97¼	97¼
Coniagas	3.60	3.60

PAPER QUESTION NOT YET SETTLED

Manufacturers Claim Price Not Sufficient to Allow Profit.

The paper question is not settled yet. The increased cost of production has brought the matter again into the realms of controversy, and the manufacturers have had a number of meetings recently to consider this new development. A meeting was held in Montreal Thursday, and THE FINANCIAL POST understands that a delegation will go to Ottawa again to interview Sir Thomas White. It appears that the cost of manufacture as a result of the increased cost of supplies and materials has increased to a point where the manufacturers claim that a price 3½ to 3⅝ is necessary in order for a fair profit to be made. The delegation will again take the matter up with the Government and make an effort to reach an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both publishers and manufacturers.

SAFEGUARDING INVESTORS IN MINING PROJECTS

B. C. Legislature Has Brought Down Important Legislation at Present Session.

One of the most important pieces of legislation brought down at the present session of the House in Victoria is a bill termed the Mineral Survey Act, which is intended to safeguard the interests of investors. It is a well-known fact that thousands of dollars have been lost in wildcat mining schemes in this province. One of the clauses which will undoubtedly be admitted is the following: "Each resident engineer shall, upon receiving notice of any advertised sale of shares in any company or in any claim or mining or mineral property whatsoever, upon statements or terms not in accordance with actual facts and conditions, notify the Minister of Mines, who, upon investigation, may, if found necessary, give such notices, either personal or public, as may be necessary, to prevent any injury to investors; and every notice given under this section by the Minister of Mines shall be absolutely privileged."

Legislation of this kind should have been on our statute books 30 years before the province received such a black eye from the unscupulous wildcatters who operated in the East.

DETROIT UNITED DIVIDEND.
Price Went Up to 120 on News of 8 Per Cent.

The placing of Detroit United on an 8 per cent. dividend basis caused a sharp flurry in the trading in the stock on the Montreal Exchange Thursday morning. The price was carried up to 120, but receded to 118½.

U.S. ATTITUDE LITTLE EFFECT ON BUSINESS

Manufacturers and Financiers Do Not Look For Big Changes.

SHELL ORDERS ASSURED

Makers Now Have Orders Until August—Effect on Post War Export Trade—Heavy Imports Shown by Customs.

The momentous decision of President Wilson to not only assume a state of war with Germany, but to aggressively participate in the cause of the Allies to the full resources of the nation has been an event which has been analyzed closely as to its probable bearing upon busienss conditions. THE POST has consulted with prominent financiers and industrial executives regarding the matter, and in the opinions expressed finds confirmation from what would appear obvious from the action of the securities markets that there will be no sudden change and that it is doubtful if the effects will be important in a general way. The development is one which has been to a large extent discounted and unless there should now be further developments which have not been foreseen there will be no dislocation.

So far as the United States is concerned the manufacture of war supplies for home purposes can take the place of Allied orders without interfering with the present arrangements, but it is questionable if such business will be very extensive in view of the fact that American forces will be cooperating with the Allies. Should the American demands for steel products be such as to place a heavy demand upon production further advances in prices will no doubt take place, but there is a feeling that now that the States is at war some method of price regulation may be arrived at. Raising the necessary military forces is not expected to interfere with labor supplies if the population in general increases efficiency, as has been the case in other countries. One effect upon export business may be that with the United States navy active on the Atlantic and German bottoms available, foreign shipments may be facilitated from both the States and Canada.

Munitions Orders.

As to Canada's munitions business it is not thought that there will be any important change. It may be that with more favorable financial arrangements in the States that such orders will be divided and Canada will not receive such a large share, but this is a matter for the future, as orders have been extended until August next and in any event it is considered that Canada will still receive favorable treatment. These extended orders are for 6-inch 4.5 and shrapnel, and it is not expected that any more of the 9-inch 9.2 or 8-inch will be made in this country.

As to trade after the war and the fact that now that the United States is one of the Allies, Canadian manufacturers will not receive favored treatment in foreign markets, there is an opinion that such an arrangement would not have proven effective against the natural laws of international trade.

Improved Freight Movement.

General business conditions have shown little change. Demand is good, although not so strong as some months ago, the high prices evidently having their effect. Wholesalers and retailers are buying carefully and considering the possibilities of the readjustment of prices when conditions change. Shipments are moving much better with spring weather and the opening of navigation.

Heavy Imports.

An indication of the volume of business passing is to be found in the customs figures for the year ending March 31st. Increases of fifty per cent. and more are shown in the following returns. This is an indication of the heavy buying which Canadians are doing in foreign markets and the increase would indicate that the goods are such as the public thought they could do without when conditions were not so good.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Fiscal year ending March—	1917.	1916.	Change.
Montreal	$34,890,788	$24,116,304 +	$10,774,484
Toronto	33,821,974	22,335,811 +	11,476,163
Hamilton	5,971,134	4,665,293 +	1,305,841
St. Cathar.	1,154,708	845,360 +	309,348
Chatham	1,069,260	522,048 +	547,212
Brantford	860,576	520,405 +	340,171
Galt	572,188	503,797 +	68,390

SECRET AGENTS BUY AMERICAN SHIPS

Campaign May Be for Allies, Although German Names Used in Some Cases.

Reports are forthcoming from United States sources to the effect that owing to the fact that many United States vessels now on the inland lakes and rivers have been purchased for outside service, there will be a great scarcity of shipping on the Great Lakes during the coming season. Local shipping officials agree that the shortage of tonnage on the Great Lakes is the big problem to be faced, but Canadian shipping is not suffering in the same way as that of the United States. Some time ago an Act was passed in Canada making it necessary that the sanction of the Marine Department was necessary before any ship of British register could be disposed of to any other country. Nevertheless, a great shortage of Canadian shipping on the lakes is evident, and this shortage may become more acute if the Government uses its power in commandeering what lake ships are available for ocean traffic. Quite a number of this class are operating on the lakes, and ships drawing 13 ft. 10 in. of water in the lakes can be brought up to the 18 feet required for ocean traffic. In the United States practically every ship has been purchased by secret agents. The work has been so quickly done that efforts to trace the source have been unsuccessful. In some instances it is known that German names have been used, but in spite of this it may be that the Allied Governments are the buyers.

CANNERS FACING A SHORTAGE IN TINPLATE

Entry of United States Into War May Further Interfere With Imports.

There is a serious situation developing in the canning industry owing to the continually growing scarcity of tin plate. This situation is becoming more acute from day to day. Even at this early date it has become so serious that there are some small canneries which are not contemplating running this year owing to the fact that they do not believe that they will be able to get enough tins for even a small run. Tin manufacturers are urging canners to contract ahead for the necessary supply, for they state definitely that late orders are certain not to be filled. This is not due entirely to the scarcity of tin plate, but is partially the result of labor conditions, the manufacturers claiming that it is absolutely impossible for them to obtain sufficient help to keep their works running at their maximum capacity during the rush months of August, September, and October.

In addition to this there is a nervous feeling that the United States may place an embargo on tin plate. Canada has been accustomed to secure the bulk of her supply from England, but, owing to the difficulties of transportation, it has been found to be impossible to get anything like a sufficient supply from that source to meet the demands. Last year there was imported from the United States some 1,300,000 boxes of tin plate to fill in the deficit.

TO INCREASE CAPITAL.
Meeting of Shareholders of Amherst Pianos Called.

On two different occasions the directors of Amherst Pianos, Limited, passed a by-law increasing the capitalization of the company by $25,000, bringing it up to $525,000. The directors took this action first in March of 1916, and recently in the same month of this year. The shareholders are now called for a special meeting to be held in Amherst, April 10. The notice calling the meeting takes particular pains to state that this is not a new issue, but it is the same as the one previously approved by the directors. The annual meeting of the company is to be held on the same day at an earlier hour. Amherst Pianos, Limited, has done a large business at its factory in Amherst and its retail store in Halifax, but it has felt the war. The preferred dividend is considerably in arrears, though it is stated that the earnings are in a satisfactory state. The purpose of the new capital is not stated in the notice, but it has been understood for some time that the management of the company was proposing entering upon the manufacture of another instrument besides pianos.

N.S. WILL AID SHIPBUILDING

Legislature Considers Measure to Raise $2,000,000 for Industry.

Halifax—(Special).—The Provincial Government has a measure in the house for the encouragement of shipbuilding and which provides for the borrowing of $2,000,000 in aid of the project. Premier Murray says the proposed legislation calls for the formation of a commission which it is intended should be non-political, capable and independent. It would be the duty of that commission to investigate the facilities for the building of ships and to make suggestions. The bill also provided that the commission by order of the governor-in-council, could be created a body corporate with power to build and acquire ships.

Premier Murray in speaking of the bill said the question at present confronting the people of Nova Scotia was, could we in any way assist in this Empire problem of shipbuilding? If we could, we should regard it as the biggest duty to devote our energies to that end. He considered it a primary duty on the part of the legislature, representing as it did the people of Nova Scotia, descendants of the men who carried on the trade of the world on every ocean, to give this problem their most serious consideration. Here is a passage from Premier Murray's speech: "It must be admitted that in the past the great shipbuilding of England, Scotland and Ireland were practically supreme in the production of the steel ship at the lowest possible cost. A great deal can be said to-day about changed conditions in the cost of material and labor and outside of these two prime factors, other reasons could be given why shipbuilding in Nova Scotia, as a business proposition, occupies a different position today from what it did when it received previous consideration."

PEOPLE'S LOAN.
Interim Dividend to Shareholders of Defunct Concern.

Permission has been granted by the court providing for the payment of an interim dividend of 40 per cent. to the creditors of the defunct People's Loan and Deposit Company. The promise is also made by Liquidator Maunder that a dividend in full will be paid the creditors in the near future. The liabilities of the company were stated to be some $10,000 and the assets $15,000. The company was originally incorporated in the Province of Quebec and licensed in B. C. While the other offices had been closed, the B. C. office was the last to cease doing business.

THE EFFECT OF AMERICA'S PART IN GREAT WAR

Resources of Men, Money and Munitions Now Fully Assured.

SIR EDMUND WALKER'S VIEW

Important Point Is Not That United States Is Going to War But That She is Going to Fight for the Allies.

The important point of the declaration of President Wilson in the United States Congress this week, especially from the standpoint of the Allied cause, was not the acceptance of a state of war with Germany, but the aligning of American powers of offensive with those nations which are endeavoring to crush Prussian militarism. This is an opinion held by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has been close to the financial and business pulse of the Republic during the trying period which has ended with such a momentous decision. Those who have followed the trend of events have foreseen that the course which Germany has been pursuing in virtually conducting a campaign of war against the United States would force President Wilson sooner or later to place that construction upon her attitude. The great question was whether this would be a technical recognition of an existing state as between these two nations, or whether the President would support the Allied cause and actively cooperate against a common enemy. It was on this point that his address to Congress was awaited by those who best appreciated its importance. The answer left no doubt as to Mr. Wilson's policy.

The United States fighting with the Allies is an entirely different factor in the war than the United States at war with Germany. The wealthiest nation of the world now stands behind the great effort, millions of men will be available, should they be needed, immense productive plants are at the service of the Allies, and another navy has been added to the forces which control the seas. Victory, certain, has been made doubly sure. Any apprehension which may have been felt as to the ability of Britain and her Allies to stand the financial strain to the end, to maintain sufficient armies in the field, or to overcome the submarine menace, has been disposed of by the Wilson declaration on behalf of the American people. Psychologically also the influence must be weighty when the greatest of the neutrals and the greatest of the republics casts her lot against Germany and autocracy.

New Funds Available.

It is undoubtedly with her money that the United States can be of the greatest immediate assistance to the Allies. That it is the intention of President Wilson that this assistance shall be made quickly available is evident from his statements. It will be remembered that when Great Britain and France made their joint unsecured loan in the States, that it was regarded as the first of such. However, what has actually followed has been that with every credit since extended there has been provided ample security in addition to which heavy shipments of gold have been made. England has maintained exchange on a solid basis, but it has been by the sale of her securities, which have been collected for that purpose. Now all this wealth which has come to the United States will be available to Britain and her Allies, and it is expected that the first step will be for the flotation of a billion dollar loan, the United States Government backing the foreign issue by which means interest charges will be very greatly reduced. Mr. Wilson proposes that so far as American war expenses are concerned, that they will be met out of revenue. This

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Total Assets - - - $365,215,541.

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THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 106

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending April 30th, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1917, to Shareholders of record of the 21st of April, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
J. S. LOUDON,
Assistant General Manager.
Toronto, March 22nd, 1917.

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Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.
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NEWS OF SECURITIES — Strength and Relapse

STEEL

Market Being Watched for Developments Following President Wilson's Declaration.

By P. Bain, M.E., Editor Canadian Machinery.

The outstanding feature this week was the meeting of Congress at Washington. President Wilson's decision was more or less expected on the Street, and its immediate effect had been largely discounted. Trading was fairly heavy in steel and munitions stocks and the market more active; the steel issues were easier. Steel of Canada opened firm at 68, but later declined to 66⅛; the preferred gained ¾ at 94¾. Dominion Steel opened with a gain of 2½ at 66, but later lost a portion of this advance, closing at 65¼. Russell Motor common gained four points at 92, closing at 91½. The preferred was even stronger, advancing seven points to 122. Canadian Locomotive common was up 4¾ at 60¾, and the preferred two points at 91.

	Close March 28	Close April 4	Change
Can. Car, com....	30½	30½	..
Do., pref.	74	73	— 1
Can. Loco., com..	57	61	+ 4
Do., pref.	89	91	+ 2
Dom. Bridge	135	130	— 5
Dom. Iron, pref..	91½	91	— ½
Dom. Steel	65⅜	65¼	— ⅛
N.S. Steel, com. ..	100	99	— 1
Steel of Can. com.	66½	66½	..
Do., pref.	95	94¾	— ¼
Russell, com......	89¼	91½	+ 2¼
Do., pref.	119	120	+ 1

The ultimate effect on the steel industry in Canada of this new development is not easy to determine at this juncture. The American Government's requirements of steel will doubtless be heavy, and coming at a time when the mills are so filled up with orders, means that some classes of consumers will have to wait for their steel. No doubt some arrangement will be made whereby shipments of steel to Canada for munitions will not be interfered with. As the steel companies in Canada are booked up for the balance of this year, and have also considerable tonnage booked for the first half of 1918, they will not be materially affected for some months. Ultimately, however, they should benefit by this new development in the event of the war being continued into next year. If peace were concluded this year the situation would be entirely different.

Buying of steel by the American Government has already stimulated the general demand, with the result that prices are still advancing. The situation in the States is being reflected in the Canadian market, and higher prices on all iron and steel products may be looked for. Conditions at the mills have improved, and production is increasing in a satisfactory manner. The freight congestion has been relieved materially, allowing a freer movement of fuel and raw materials, although there is still room for improvement. Weather conditions have been more favorable to the transportation of raw materials, and the situation in this regard is more satisfactory than at any time this year. Although the output of the mills has increased materially during the past two or three weeks, deliveries are not keeping up with orders, and consequently are getting further behind. The recent advance in wrought pipe in the States has been followed by a similar movement here. Prices on boiler tubes are practically nominal. The demand for ships' plates continues very heavy. It is understood that the Imperial Munitions Board has placed orders for large tonnages of plates. The recent advance in price and growing scarcity of wire rods will doubtless result in higher prices on wire products. Advances in rivets, spikes, bolts and nuts may also be looked for.

The pig iron market continues very strong and prices are still advancing. The ruling price at Buffalo for foundry irons for current and last half delivery is $40 furnace, with a range of $39 to $40 from the lower to the higher grades. Prices on domestic foundry pig iron are unchanged at $43, but an advance is looked for any time. A report from Pittsburg states that inquiries are pending for from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of foundry iron for shipment to Canada. Shipments of coke are heavier, due to improvement in the car situation and increase in output at the ovens.

ALGOMA STEEL.

A circular has been sent out to the shareholders of the Algoma Steel Corporation. The report which covers a period of four months, ending February 28, tells especially of expansion of the plant at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The unfilled orders on hand represent approximately 411,000 tons. A certain proportion of steel rails is included but a substantial part of the tonnage is for munitions purposes. Two new 75-ton openhearth furnaces have recently been put in operation while a third will be finished in May. With the completion of these three furnaces the company will have a possible output from all its steel making plants of about 50,000 tons of ingots per month. During the eight months ending February 28, there were produced 167,000 tons of finished material. Production, however, did not come up to expectations owing to shortage of raw materials due to transportation difficulties. The financial situation of the Algoma Steel Corporation is on the whole satisfactory according to the report.

FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS.

Although Canada Foundries & Forgings are still doing a big business the stock is apparently losing favor with the public. The highest point the stock sold at in 1916 was 212 while recently the best bid was 150. The company is in good shape financially, having paid off all arrears on the preferred, bonds paying substantial dividends on both preferred and common stocks. Future earnings, however, cannot be expected to be as large as they have been during the past two years, which will naturally affect the company's market position.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

Nothing of particular importance has transpired since the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. held their annual meeting. The proceedings were largely of a routine character, nothing being said in regard to dividend payments. The old board was reelected, but vacancy caused by the death of E. Forest Mackay was not filled for the present. The principal feature of the meeting was an address by President Thomas Cantley, who reviewed the position of the company and its production. The review on the whole was distinctly favorable. The company is booked six months ahead for its steel output, and the demand continues active at advancing prices. The past year's output of steel was 32,000 tons greater than ever before produced by the company. The output of shells now averages 25,000 per day, and the output of steel for six months is estimated at 58,000 tons. During the year the expenditure on capital account was $3,148,000, of which $1,459,000 was for munitions plant.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

The booking of extensive orders for locomotives as well as shells, has brought about an optimistic feeling about Canadian Locomotive stock, which has been one of the star performers on the Montreal Exchange this week. After closing at 55 last week, trading started at 57 on Tuesday, and before noon the price had advanced to 60½. A small lot sold at 61 in the afternoon, 60¼ being the general price. At the close 61 was asked. The fiscal year of the company closes on June 30th, and the statement will, it is believed, show large earnings.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

While the final statement in connection with the Canadian Car & Foundry Company's Russian shell order has not been made yet, THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the outcome is going to be very satisfactory to the shareholders. Just now the company's coffers are being replenished to an altogether unexpected extent, by the large sums that are flowing in from the Kingsland fire salvage. The scrap is selling for almost as much as the completed shells would have brought. The company expects to get some further extensive orders for steel cars from Europe, and if their hopes in this respect are fully realized, it is quite probable that the Fort William plant will be re-opened. The earnings of the Canadian Steel Foundries, the company's principal subsidiary, continue very large. The preferred, which closed last week at 74, is a little softer this week, selling at 73 on Wednesday, and the common followed suit, selling down to 30½, from last week's close of 31.

TEXTILES

Securities Will Maintain the Improved Position They Tave Recently Taken.

By H. H. Black, Editor Dry Goods Review.

The better position that has been assumed by a number of the textile stocks during the past two or three weeks shows no sign of abating. This strength undoubtedly has been influenced by the annual statements that have invariably indicated a more prosperous condition of affairs from the point of view of actual or potential profits than has obtained since 1913 at least, and in many cases have established records.

From all the information that FINANCIAL POST has secured, the year 1917 in the case of the woollen textile mills will not only equal last year's, but even exceed it in turnover and profits. The representative selling agent of several well known mills stated on Thursday to THE POST: "We are confident of a phenomenal year, one that will far exceed that of 1916. Not only will the output be as large or larger, but the mills have had the valuable experience of the past year to guide them during the present. They can gauge prices better, and their output, and the number of lines that can be handled with the greatest profit to themselves. They have orders now for all they can turn out for many months, and any effect the entry of the United States into the war will have cannot but help the situation in Canada as far as the woollen mills are concerned."

A representative of a number of the best known knit goods mills in Canada expressed a similar prophecy to FINANCIAL POST in speaking for these: "At the present time if a man came in with $10,000 cash and wanted to buy some lines for fall, either in hosiery or in underwear, we would not be able to sell him a dollar's worth. All the mills we represent are sold up to the limit of their capacity, as they see it at present. It is likely that as a result of this and the high prices of wool, that there will be a delay of a month or even two months in announcing prices for spring 1918, which usually is done early in June. But a big advance is promised whatever happens."

Prophecies are varied as to the effect of the United States being at war on the woollen and textile mills in Canada. That raw cotton will advance seems to be generally agreed. Also that the war orders will tend to tie up many of the mills, so that the Canadian will be called on to cover local needs more than ever, seems also to be agreed. Farther than this all is visionary. The two former results, however, have a very definite and favorable bearing on textile securities.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

With occasional bursts of activity, this stock pursues its even tenor, holding up strong in the knowledge that it has a legitimate basis for confidence. During the present week there were no sales, and only one lot was exchanged during the previous week, this going at 41. The limits so far this year have been 40 to 41½.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

After establishing a new high record on the common of 53½ last week, Canadian Cottons took a rest this week, and no sales have been made to date. The preferred offset the good record of the common by selling to the extent of five shares, down to 76½ on Monday, compared with 50 shares at 80 last week. These figures are the low point for the present year, but this is hardly likely to remain down long with the assured business that the company has in hand.

DOMINION TEXTILE.

The fiscal year of the Dominion Textile Company closed on March 31st, and the FINANCIAL POST understands that the sales for the twelve months will exceed $12,000,000, which will be an increase of approximately $2,000,000 over the previous year, which was the largest on record up to that time. Assuming that these figures are correct, the company's progress in the past twelve years, must be regarded as very satisfactory, as the sales have grown from $8,131,600 in 1906. Last year the company earned profits of $1,481,195, or at the rate of 12.5 per cent. on the common stock. The profits on the past year's business will unquestionably establish a new high record. The annual meeting of the company will be held the last week in May. A forty-five share lot of the common sold at 83 on Tuesday last, compared with 84 the previous week. Both these, however, are several points ahead of the average earlier in the year which ran around 80 and 81.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

Neither the common nor preferred was dealt in during the week, so that the sale last week at 55 for common remains the latest transaction. There have been no sales in the preferred for the past month.

MONARCH KNITTING.

The last two annual statements of this company will throw some light on the need for increased bank loans, and the proposal to reimburse the president and the general manager for their guarantees to the bank, which comes up at the annual meeting that is to be held at Dunnville this afternoon. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1915, the inventory of merchandise and supplies showed $517,519.61; while one year later the amount had risen to $1,002,000. This refers to the wool and yarn as well as the completed garments, and part of the increase was due to stock used for the new hosiery mill, which was not in existence the previous year. The real explanation, however, is the heavy advance made in wool and yarn and made-up garments during the year, and the necessity of the mills keeping larger stocks of wool and yarn than usual owing to the difficulties in securing deliveries.

The loans from the bankers in the same period rose from $201,000 to $666,300, and it is certain that the amount required for 1917 will exceed this, with present prices of raw material steadily advancing.

There have been no sales in common for almost three weeks, the last being at 40. In preferred 80 has been the only figure for the past six weeks, but this rose to 80½ this week, closing at 80.

PENMANS.

With mills going to capacity and unable to extend their allotments yet for Fall beyond what they fixed them at the close of last year, Penmans may be said to be duplicating daily the favorable conditions as reported in their last annual statement. The marked activity that has distinguished this stock beyond all others in this group for weeks past, still continues, and there is no evidence of a drop in the hold the security has upon investors. In the absence of definite figures earlier this year the stock was changing hands around 70, but this jumped on the annual report to 71, 72 and then to 73. The present week saw the price opening at 72, and advancing with a 100-share sale to 73¼, just ¼ point below the high mark established last week of 73½. As is natural where the preferred dividend has been paid consistently, and only the common promises to be the benefactor from profitable business, the preferred has not been dealt in for the same period, that has covered the activity in the common. The price at that time was 85.

PULP AND PAPER

Movement of Prices During the Week Was Somewhat Mixed, With the General Trend Downward.

By W. A. Craick.

Except for a little more than the usual activity in Riordon, occasioned by the holding of the annual meeting on Wednesday, there was no great movement in the pulp and paper group. Price changes showed variety, such gains as were made in some stocks being more than offset in the case of other stocks. The net result for the week, in the case of the seven stocks listed hereunder, was a loss of one point.

	Mar 29	Apr 4	Ch'ge
Laurentide	186	...	..
Riordon	121¼	125	+3¾
Spanish, com.	17¼	17½	+ ¼
do., pref.	53	51½	—1½
Wayagamack	83	79	—4
Brompton	54¼	55¼	+1
N. A. Pulp	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
Net change, seven stocks			—1

Advices from the United States indicate that the paper agreement across the line has gone up in smoke. The U. S. Department of Justice has refused to compromise with the paper manufacturers and will prosecute them. The manufacturers contend that, if they are prosecuted, there is no reason for agreement, and they will get all they can on newsprint. Transactions have taken place at 4½ cents f.o.b. mill for news. An investigation is proceeding on other grades, but it will not be vigorously prosecuted until the Federal Trade Commission has obtained the necessary funds from the Government for the purpose.

LAURENTIDE.

There have been no transactions whatever in Laurentide this week, quotations remaining unchanged at 187 for sellers and 184 for buyers. The last previous sale on March 29 was at 186.

SPANISH RIVER.

On Tuesday there was a little more than the usual activity in Spanish River common shares, the price advancing from 16 to 17½. The latter price was maintained on Wednesday. The preferred shares were not dealt in.

WAYAGAMACK.

Wayagamack shares were selling at 83 last week, but this week they have been off several points. On Monday they declined to 80, and on Wednesday a sale was put through at 79.

BROMPTON.

Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. was in somewhat better demand this week, and on Tuesday sold up to 55¾, from a low of 54 on Monday morning. Wednesday's quotation was 55¼, at which the stock was about a point better than the preceding week.

N. A. PULP.

On Wednesday, 1,425 shares of North American Pulp stock were traded in on the Toronto Exchange, this being the largest day's business since last December. The price held between 5¼ and 5½.

PORT ARTHUR PULP.

A contract to the extent of $350,000 has been let for the construction of buildings for the Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company. This is the new company, in which parties connected with the Provincial Paper Mills are interested. Its progress was hindered by failure to secure timber limits, but this deficiency seems to have been remedied.

RIORDON.

A hitherto unknown asset of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company was disclosed at the annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, when the president, Charles Riordon, drew the attention of the shareholders to the valuable water powers owned by the company, totalling about thirty thousand horsepower. These water powers are located near the mills in Merriton and Hawkesbury, and Mr. Riordon suggested that further development of these be started as soon as the cost of construction approaches reasonable figures, as the demand for electric power in the pulp and paper industry in Canada at large, is becoming more insistent month by month.

The president also informed the shareholders that the profits for the first quarter of this year were excellent, being in excess of any three months in the history of the company.

The showing of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, a subsidiary of the Riordon Company, was stated to be quite as satisfactory.

The vacancy on the board of directors, caused by the death of the late F. W. Avery, was not filled, but the other members of the board were re-elected. The vacancy will be filled at a future meeting.

Charles Riordon was re-elected president of the company, and Carl Riordon, vice-president. F. B. Whittet, who has been treasurer of the company, was entrusted with additional responsibility, having been elected to the position of secretary-treasurer. The position of secretary was formerly a separate office, being held by Charles E. Reade. Mr. Whittet has been with the company for the past ten years.

Riordon stock has been in some demand during the week. Doubtless in expectation that some favorable news might be forthcoming at the annual meeting, the price was marked up to 127 from a low of 121 the previous week. On Thursday there was a slight recession to 125.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

At the special meeting of stockholders of the International Paper Co. held March 27, the stockholders unanimously authorized the proposed new mortgage and approved the action of the directors in making the offer to adjust deferred dividends. A large vote of both classes of stock was recorded in favor of both the bond and dividend adjustment plans.

At directors' meeting officers of the company were authorized to announce that the bond adjustment plan had been declared operative and to immediately notify present bondholders of their allotment of the new bonds. The dates for exchange of the present bonds for new bonds will be fixed some time between June 15 and July 1.

While a large percentage of the preferred stock has been deposited under the plan there remains outstanding quite a substantial floating supply of the stock which has not yet assented, states the *Wall Street Journal*. The directors, it is stated, are unwilling to go ahead with the dividend adjustment plan, while this floating supply of stock remains undeposited. No opposition to the plan has been indicated, but, until this stock is deposited the directors do not now see their way clear to formally declare the plan in operation.

The committee will continue to receive deposits of stock until further notice. With the bond plan in operation the company will require practically all its cash for regular dividends and payment of bonds not tendered but due in 1918.

The bond adjustment plan declared operative will consolidate under one mortgage the entire bonded debt of the company by the creation of a new first and refunding 5% sinking fund mortgage on the company's properties, under which not more than $20,000,000 30-year bonds can be issued. Only $7,500,000 of these bonds is to be issued to the public at this time, for the purpose of retiring existing bonds so that the mortgage will meet any possible future requirements of the company for the development of its properties.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Stocks Have Been Comparatively Steady During the Past Week.

Electric Railway and other Public Utility Securities have been steady during the week, and little affected by the developments in the United States. However, the field is such a large one that it is difficult to treat this class of securities as a single group. For instance we find Brazilian traction strong with the prospects of improved export conditions now that the United States is in the war, Barcelona weak because of unsettled conditions in Spain, American securities somewhat hesitant in view of the new developments and in Canada an exception to the general steadiness of the market is provided in a further decline in Winnipeg Electric. On the whole public utility, securities should have a substantial share of investment popularity because they should readily adjust themselves to peace conditions but in Ontario there is apprehension as to charter rights owing to the attitude of the Legislature.

TWIN CITY.

For the week ending March 21, the gross earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company amounted to $199,954, as compared with $191,242 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $8,711, or 4.56 per cent. For the year to date the earnings were $2,309,392, as against $2,194,027, an increase of $115,364, or 5.26 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

March	1917.	1916.	Increase.	%
1st week ..	$ 201,243	$ 191,125	$ 10,118	5.29
2nd week ..	202,872	189,284	13,587	7.18
3rd week ..	199,954	191,242	8,711	4.56
M'th to date	$ 604,070	$ 571,652	$ 32,417	5.67
Yr. to date	$2,309,392	$2,194,027	$115,364	5.26

Illinois Traction stock has received no attention on the Canadian exchange this week. Offers were noted at 85, which compares with previous sales at 85, but takes into consideration a dividend payment of 1½ per cent.

Twin City stocks have been traded in this week at 92½, which compares with a high of 94 last week.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

The Duluth-Superior Traction Company reports gross earnings for the third week in March of $29,327, as compared with $25,868 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $3,458, or 13.4 per cent. For the month to date the earnings were $86,863, against $76,894, an increase of $9,969, or 13.0 per cent.; for the year to date the total is $331,429, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $45,917, or 16.1 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

March	1917	1916	Increase	%
1st week	....$ 29,214	$ 25,556	$ 3,657	14.3
2nd week ...	28,322	25,469	2,853	11.2
3rd week ...	29,327	25,868	3,458	13.4
Month to date	$ 86,863	$ 76,894	$ 9,969	13.0
Year to date.	$331,429	$285,512	$45,917	16.1

There was no trading in Duluth-Superior stock this week, but the market was steady and strong, with 50 offered and 51 asked.

TRINIDAD ELECTRIC.

For February the Trinidad Electric Company reported gross earnings of $21,432 as compared with $20,803 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $649. Net earnings were $9,386 as compared with $8,291, an increase of $1,095.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

The February statement of the Illinois Traction Company shows gross earnings amounting to $1,057,527, as compared with $1,002,662 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $54,865. Operating expenses and taxes amounted to $647,043, an increase of $56,862, while net earnings were $410,483 against $412,380, a decrease of $1,897. For the two months ending with February the gross amounted to $2,201,478, a gain over the corresponding period last year of $164,875. Net earnings were $865,962, an increase of $36,305. Following are comparative figures for February and for the two months of the present year compared with the same period in 1916:

February	1917.	1916.	Change.
Gross ..	$1,057,527	$1,002,662	+ $54,865
Exp. ...	647,043	590,281	+ 56,762
Net ...	410,483	412,380	— 1,897
(2 mos. ending February.)			
Gross	$2,201,478	$2,036,603	+$164,875
Exp. ...	1,335,516	1,206,945	+ 128,571
Net	865,962	829,657	+ 36,305

B.C. ELECTRIC.

Gross earnings of the British Columbia Railway Company, for February amounted to $581,555 as compared with $572,935 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $8,620. Working expenses and maintenance etc., amounted to $479,875 compared with $476,413, an increase of $3,462. Net earnings were $101,680 as against $96,522, an increase of $5,158. The aggregate gross earnings from 1st of July to 28th of February were $4,647,477, compared with $4,405,030, while the aggregate net earnings were $773,865 against $565,389.

DETROIT UNITED.

The gross earnings of the Detroit United Railway Company for the month of February increased $168,382, while the net earnings increased $7,715; the total income increased $190,674; surplus, after charges, increased $2,795. For the two months the gross increase was $392,650, and the net increase after taxes, $57,619. The total increase for the two months was $52,696, and the surplus, after charges, increased $45,064. The stock closed at 115½ last week, and firmed up this week to 116, with fractional fluctuations on small sales.

Detroit United, after selling down to 114 at the close of last week, moved up 2 points early this week, but later reacted a point. There was a fair volume of trading, but it was not so heavy as in the previous fortnight.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION.

The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company reports gross earnings for February of 6,872,000 milreis, compared with 6,276,000 milreis for the same month in 1916, an increase of 596,000 milreis. Operating expenses were 2,987,000, as against 2,757,000 milreis, an increase of 230,000 milreis. The net earnings for the month showed a gain of 366,000 milreis, which compared favorably with the gain shown in January of 161,000 milreis, the figures for February this year being 3,885,000, against 3,519,000 for February last year. It will be noted from the following figures from March a year ago that the net increase for the month was only exceeded in December, when there was a gain shown of 451,000 milreis.

Net	1916 Milreis	1915 Milreis	Change Milreis
March	3,717,000	3,588,570+	128,430
April	3,774,000	3,705,770+	68,230
May	4,043,000	3,091,980+	51,020
June	3,864,000	3,896,770—	32,770
July	4,050,000	3,900,000+	150,000
Aug.	3,982,000	3,807,000+	175,000
Sept.	3,703,000	3,705,000—	2,000
Oct.	3,821,000	3,907,000—	86,000
Nov.	3,673,000	3,440,000+	233,000
Dec.	3,863,000	3,412,000+	451,000
	1917	1916	Change
Jan.	4,002,000	3,841,000+	161,000
Feb.	3,885,000	3,519,000+	366,000

The aggregate gross earnings from January 1 were 14,138,000 milreis, compared with 12,902,000 milreis for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of 1,236,000 milreis, while the aggregate net earnings were 7,887,000 milreis against 7,360,000 milreis, an increase of 527,000 milreis.

There was a strong upward movement in the stock this week when a high mark of 44½ was touched, being a gain of two points for the movement. The rise was on a comparatively narrow demand and indicated that there was not much stock available. A better tone seems to have followed the entry of the United States into the war, which is evidently considered as a favorable factor in relation to exports and exchange.

BARCELONA.

Considering the unsettled conditions prevailing in Spain, Barcelona Traction stock has not been much affected during the past week. Late sales have been at 12, which is only ¼ off from the best of last week.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS.

There have been no sales of Montreal Tram stock for some weeks. Considerable interest is being taken in the deliberations of the special commission appointed to look into the franchise problem in Montreal. This body is now making a tour of some of the American cities for the purpose of studying conditions.

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Quebec Railway towards the end of last week developed strength under active demand and moved up about three points to 28½, but later fell off a point. The transactions have been running from 1,000 to 1,800 daily this week.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

On light trading Toronto Railway this week has sold off about a point to 87. Interest centres in the negotiations between the company and the city on matters in themselves of no great importance, but which have the effect of accentuating the antagonism felt by the citizens towards the system.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

Winnipeg Electric stock, which a couple of weeks ago sold down to 72 as compared with 80 during the early part of March, has developed further weakness and sales were made at the close of last week at 69. This week 72 is asked without bids being registered.

LIGHT AND POWER

OTTAWA LIGHT & HEAT.

The stock of the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company has shown a further decline this week to 83½, which compares with 85-86 last week and 90 in the first week of March.

CONSUMERS' GAS.

Consumers' Gas stock has shown continued strength this week with the price moving up to 165. This is the best price for the past couple of weeks and compares with a low of 162½.

SHAWINIGAN.

Shawinigan Water & Power sold at 123½-124 this week, as compared with a high of 127½ last week. The difference is largely made up by the dividend payment of 1¾ per cent.

CIVIC INVESTMENT.

Civic Investment stock has received some attention recently with the trading as usual within very narrow bounds, the range being 81-81¼. This stock has been about the steadiest on the Canadian exchanges this year, considering its activity.

MISSISSIPPI POWER.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi River Power Company is to be held next week. The report for the year ending December 31st last, just received, indicates gross earnings amounting to $1,737,847, an increase of $86,278.14, or 5.2 per cent. The total operating expenses were $361,395.60, an increase of $36,994.50. The net earnings, after operating expenses and taxes, totalled $1,376,151.79, an increase of $49,283.64, or 3.7 per cent. The balance for sinking fund, reserves, replacements and dividends was $294,954.59, a gain of $53,743.24.

DOMINION POWER.

Dominion Power & Transmission Co. for two months ended February 28, reported gross of $453,200, an increase of $32,536 over the corresponding two months of 1916, Net was $20,879, a gain of $10,938, and the surplus after maintenance, depreciation and interest was $106,292, an increase of $11,162.

ALABAMA POWER.

The earnings of the Alabama Power Company, the operating subsidiary of the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Company, for the month of February were $147,797, as compared with $107,436 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $40,361. The increase in operating expenses was only $10,312, leaving the net earnings for the month $101,329, as compared with $71,280 last year, an increase of $30,049. The total gross earnings for the twelve months ending February 28, were $1,605,420, as compared with $1,117,324 the previous twelve months, an increase of $488,186. The increase in the net earnings was $323,950.

LAURENTIDE POWER.

The first annual statement issued by the Laurentide Power Company shows gross revenue of $375,381 for 1916. As the company was not fully equipped to operate until the latter half of the past year, it may be expected that the revenue for the coming year will be considerably increased. The Shawinigan Company is at present taking the entire available supply of power. The profit and loss account for the year follows:

Gross revenue for year		$375,381
Operating expenses	25,443	
Maintenance	1,885	
General expense	12,452	
		$ 39,760
		$335,622
Interest on bonds for year	$343,681	
Less first half charged to constr..	162,500	
		$181,181
Credit balance		$154,441

From the credit balance $100,000 was transferred to reserve and the balance of $54,441 was credited to contingent account. The profit and loss balance for the year was 1.47 per cent. on the common stock in spite of the fact that it was a year of construction.

TRANSPORTATION

Interest Continues in the Problem of the Future of the Country's Railway Systems.

Interest in Canadian transportation circles continues to centre in the situation at Ottawa and the probable solution of the railway problem to be recommended by the special commission. That there will be a dividend report is generally accepted, but it appears altogether likely that it will be made the basis or excuse for the Government to take some definite action. As time passes the indications are that this action will be with a view to a permanent settlement rather than a postponement of the adjustment by further financial assistance. The proposals of Sir Thomas Tait as to a solution of the problem are referred to in another column.

Holders of Canadian Transportation securities have a more or less direct interest in the situation in the United States of the American roads which, in view of the new eight-hour law, are asking that a substantial increase in freight rates be allowed. That there will be an increase is a foregone conclusion, but the question remains to be settled whether it will merely be sufficient to cover the higher cost of operation owing to the shorter hours, or whether it will take into consideration the starved condition in which the railroads have been for some time, and establish rates which will give them an opportunity to make reasonable returns to the shareholders.

The opening of navigation finds conditions very satisfactory for the transportation companies operating on the Great Lakes. With a shortage of tonnage and big business offering rates are very high, and the outlook is for a very prosperous season.

Railway earnings continue to show substantial increases over a year ago.

March	1917	1916	Change
C.P.R.	$11,692,000	$10,228,000+	$1,464,000
C.N.R.	3,273,200	2,607,000+	666,200
G.T.R.	5,002,237	4,509,243+	492,994
	$19,967,437	$17,344,243+	$2,623,194

G. C. Ransom, Chairman of the Canadian Freight Association, interviewed with reference to the new freight classification announced by the railways, said that the resolutions passed by some Boards of Trade had given the public the impression that this classification was a new thing, suddenly launched by the roads. As a matter of fact it had been in contemplation for a number of years and the railway officials had been actively working on it for about two years and a half. The proof of the final draft of the classification was sent to the Board of Railway Commissioners and to the various Boards of Trade and other organizations throughout Canada on the 15th July, 1916. The time for filing objections was extended from time to time, but had finally expired. The fact that this work was being actively prosecuted had been well known not only to the Board of Railway Commissioners, but to the representatives of the Boards of Trade and manufacturers' associations throughout the Dominion.

The new tariff covering increases in railway transportation rates on freight, lake and rail, from Eastern Canada to Fort William and points west thereof, has been finally sanctioned by the Railway Commission, and will become effective April 23rd. The increases were opposed by the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, but the commission found justification in the fact that the rail haul from Montreal was in direct competition with the all-water movements via the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The increases briefly, are as follows: On Class 1, 6c per cwt; Classes 2, 3 and 4, 3c; Class 5, 2c; Classes 6 to 10, 1c.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific during the last calendar year handled more than $49,000,000 worth of goods for export to Russia on its three docks in Vancouver. All the docks in Seattle combined did $44,000,000 worth of the same kind or a similar kind of Russian export business, mostly railway equipment, tools, motor lorries, and other supplies, including in the case of Seattle, it is said, some munitions. The Pressed Steel Car Co. shipped 25,000 box cars on Canadian Pacific boats. It is not generally known in the East that the Canadian Pacific runs the Russian Volunteer Fleet from Vancouver to Vladivostok under charters.

General Superintendent Peters, of the Canadian Pacific, says: "The Russian export trade here is practically all the result of the war, but much of it we hope to retain permanently, as Russia's need will continue large after the war. Russia is coming on fast. An important local project for which we have just let the contract is an extension of Pier D, back of our passenger terminal and general office building 560 feet, at a cost of $700,000, so that we can use it as a trans-Pacific pier as well as for coastwise steamers. We have the best arrangement for loading on the Pacific coast—one 50-ton crane and one 15-ton crane. The loading here is quicker than at any other port. There is no better natural harbor than ours."

Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be asked at a meeting on May 2nd to take action which will give authority to the directors to take a course in connection with the company's financial affairs which will provide valuable co-operation to the British Government in its efforts to establish dollar credits at New York and thus tend to stabilize sterling exchange. The proposal embraces the creation of a new collateral trust bond issue which will be based on securities of the C.P.R. itself and of its controlled and leased lines which are included in the British Government securities mobilization plans. Bonds of such an issue, which will run to a very large sum, would undoubtedly find a ready sale with American investors who have always appreciated the high standing of the company's credit. The plan would be worked out by the C.P.R. purchasing the securities from the British Government and issuing its own bonds against them and, with the proceeds of their sale to American bankers, pay the British Government in dollars at New York, thus adding to Britain's resources in America for meeting obligations in connection with war purchases and thus reflecting favorably upon exchange. Also the British Treasury would be relieved of the difficulty of disposing of the many different securities of the company and would be enabled to carry out in one transaction what might otherwise consume a great deal of time and energy.

For the last period in March the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's gross earnings amounted to $3,932,000, as compared with $3,491,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $441,000, or 12.6 per cent. The earnings for the month amounted to $11,692,000 against $10,228,000 for March a year ago, an increase of $1,464,000, or 14.3 per cent. Following are comparative figures for the month:

Mar. 7...	$2,442,000	$2,198,000	$244,000	11.1
Mar. 14...	2,670,000	2,258,000	412,000	18.3
Mar. 21...	2,648,000	2,281,000	367,000	16.1
Mar. 31...	3,932,000	3,491,000	441,000	12.6
	11,692,000	10,228,000	1,464,000	14.3

The company's stock showed a gain of one point early in the week at 165, as compared with a close last week of 164, but later slumped off to 162½. The range during March was 166¼-152½.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

Canada Steamships stock has been quite active recently, it being evident that conditions under which navigation has opened are regarded as most propitious for the company's season. Sales have been heavy between 39 and 40¼. The fact that the United States is now taking a part in the war is regarded as a favorable factor, as it has increased the demand for lake ships as indicated in an article appearing in another column.

A circular issued recently by McCuaig Brother & Company, of Montreal, says: "Canada Steamships common stock is selling at a very low price, considering the large earnings of the company and the certainty that high freight rates will continue for some years after the war, owing to the number of ships which have been destroyed. We would be surprised if this stock is not placed on a dividend basis within the next twelve months. At its present price of 39 it is, in our opinion, selling far below its real value."

A former German steamer, the Buelow, of 8,965 tons gross, has arrived at New York under the name of Tras os Montes and will be placed in trade between the United States and Bermuda by the Quebec Steamship Company, a subsidiary of Canada Steamship Lines. It is understood that this boat was secured for the company by Mr. Norcross and Mr. Isard of Canada Steamships on their recent visit to England.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

For the week ending March 31, the gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway System amounted to $1,146,800, as compared with $979,800 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $167,000, or 17.0 per cent.; this compares with a gain in the previous week of 31.5 per cent. For the month the earnings were $3,273,200, as compared with $2,607,000 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $666,200, or 25.6 per cent. From July 1, to date, the amount was $30,095,900 against $24,134,600 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $5,961,300. Comparative figures follow:

Mar. 7..	$ 669,100	$ 540,200	$128,900	23.8
Mar. 14..	738,200	538,000	200,200	37.2
Mar. 21..	719,100	549,000	170,000	31.5
Mar. 31..	1,146,800	979,800	167,000	17.0
	$3,273,200	$2,607,000	$666,200	25.6

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN.

Officials of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway have been on the grill in Victoria during the past week, the occasion being

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,500,000

Head Office, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - Ass't General Manager

The Bank has branches in every part of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland; New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Mexico City, and London, England. By reason of its many branches in Canada, the Bank is able to place at the disposal of correspondents abroad excellent facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business.

Collections

Collections made in any part of Canada at reasonable rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P. President
W. D. MATTHEWS Vice-President
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch of The Dominion Bank
At 73 Cornhill, E.C.,

Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited

Head Office:
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital - $114,739,020
Paid-up Capital - $23,903,960
Reserve Fund - $20,000,000
Deposits - - - - $787,696,280

Foreign Banking Business of every kind transacted

Bills Collected.
Bills Bought and Sold.
Drafts Issued.
Telegraphic Transfers.
Letters of Credit.
Commercial Credits.
Shipowners' Freights and Disbursements.

Foreign Branch Office and Shipping Branch:
8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Paid-Up Capital ....$ 5,000,000
Reserve 3,400,000
Total Assets ....over $109,000,000

John Galt ....President
H. B. Shaw ....General Manager
J. W. Hamilton ...Assistant General Manager

This Bank, having over 305 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London (England) Office, and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureau established at that Branch.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Capital Paid Up - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Wm. Molson MacPherson, President.
S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.
Geo. E. Drummond F. W. Molson
W. A. Black Wm. M. Birks
E. J. Chamberlin
EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3.

an enquiry ordered by the provincial government. During the investigation evidence was produced to the effect that Contractor Welch had received $150,000 too much, due to faulty classification in excavation work. The investigation is continuing all week in Victoria, and much interesting information as to the railway's financing is coming to light.

GRAND TRUNK.

For the last period in March the Grand Trunk Railway system reported gross earnings of $1,815,571, as compared with $1,592,442 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $222,129, or 14.0 per cent. For the month the earnings amounted to $5,002,237, compared with $4,509,243 for the same month last year, an increase of $492,994, or 10.9 per cent. Comparative figures for the month are as follows:

	1917.	1916.	Inc.	%
Mar. 7 ..	$1,063,190	$992,026	$ 71,164	7.2
Mar. 14 ..	1,068,837	957,542	111,295	11.6
Mar. 21 ..	1,054,639	967,233	87,406	9.0
Mar. 31 ..	1,815,571	1,592,442	223,129	14.0
	$5,002,237	$4,509,243	$492,994	10.9

For the week ending March 7, the gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company amounted to £18,555, as compared with £21,439 for the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of £2,884. From January 1, to date, the earnings were £147,019, against £142,992, an increase of £4,027.

MILLING

Securities Quiet in Face of Interesting Developments in the Market.

There has been very little activity in milling stocks this week, Maple Leaf, subsequent to the official announcement of the increase in dividend, having subsided to a normal state. The other stocks have shown no movement whatever; not a sale has been registered in any of these stocks at time of writing. There is a sluggish feeling in the market for mill products, owing to the known difficulties that are facing the trade at the present moment—difficulties of transportation, shortage of tonnage, and a very light market, in both local sales and in export shipments on domestic account.

The entry of the United States into the war is expected to have a material effect on the situation generally. Already corn products, oatmeal, rolled oats and cereals generally, have advanced. Flour remained firm up to the middle of the week, but there was a very strong tendency noted, and there is no doubt that there will be an increase in the price of this commodity before the end of the week.

Another influence that has had a heartening effect on the milling situation in the light of the recent action of the United States is the fact that this action will leave the immense tonnage of German ships interned in American harbors available for commercial purposes. As the scarcity of tonnage has been one of the prime factors in the depression noticeable in most milling stocks, this new condition may be expected to materially change the situation. President Wilson's assurance that the United States would use the navy in active co-operation with the Allies, also had a strengthening effect, as it would seem to suggest that the American navy will assist in patrolling the sea lanes, and thus render them more safe for traffic. Though the Chicago wheat market was closed on the day succeeding the President's speech, and it was impossible, therefore, to note its effect, the Winnipeg market gave a fairly clear indication of the feeling. After advancing by slow degrees all week from a 191 figure, after the President's speech, wheat jumped to the record figure of 197⅜. With wheat in this strong position it is almost certain that flour must follow.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS.

With the exception of the Government contracts, for which the buyers are providing the tonnage, the export flour business from Canada is practically at a standstill. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company inform THE FINANCIAL POST that space is not available for ordinary commercial business overseas. The Government orders, however, more than make up for the other export business which has been lost, and the company's earnings are very satisfactory. The transportation congestion has been somewhat relieved, and with the opening of navigation in the near future the company expects that its troubles in this respect will be over. 140 is being asked for the common this week, with no stock forthcoming. The most recent sale was made at 137.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING.

Subsequent to the declaration of the increase in dividend the spectacular activity of Maple Leaf stock calmed down to more normal levels though there still continued to be some lively trading in the stock. Friday of last week showed a total of some 310 sales with a gradual decline in the stock from 112 to 110. Saturday there were some 450 odd shares changed hands with prices ranging from a high of 112 to a low of 109¾. Monday's trading was still more brisk with a sale of nearly seven hundred shares. The high price being 113½ and the low 111¾. Since that date there has been a gradual falling off although the high level of prices have been aintained.

MINING STOCKS

Pre-holiday Quiet Influences Prices in Spite of Favorable News Regarding Taxation.

The decision of the Ontario Government not to increase the rate of taxation on the gold and silver mines of the province would have had a much more marked influence on the market for mining shares had not that market been plunged in a condition of pre-holiday quietness. There was virtually no response on Thursday to the favorable announcement of the previous evening, stocks continuing dull and unchanged in price.

The tax on gold, silver and other mines, instead of being graded from 5 per cent. up, according to the volume of profits, is put back to 3 per cent. on excess of annual profits up to one million dollars. When profits exceed one million dollars, the tax becomes the same as that on nickel mines. The latter remains the same as in the original bill. Much relief is expressed that the Government was persuaded not to attempt higher taxation.

In discussing the taxation measure, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Mines, gave some interesting figures on the gold and silver production of Ontario during the past sixteen years. The output of gold had grown from $297,861 in 1900 to $10,000,000 in 1916, while silver had gone up from $96,000 to $12,600,000 in the same period. Ontario, he said, was producing about three-quarters of the total silver output of the Dominion.

The price of bar silver has improved this week. It was quoted at 72⅜ cents an ounce last Friday; advanced to 73⅜ cents on Saturday, and to 74⅛ cents on Monday. On Tuesday it held at this price, receding to 74 cents on Wednesday. Commenting on the recent decline in the price of silver, Samuel Montagu & Co. state that more than one cause has contributed to the weakness of the market. The Shanghai exchange fell considerably, and sales of silver took place from that quarter, encouraging similar operations on the part of the Indian bazaars, who have now opened a fairly large "bear" position in this market. The holdings of silver in the Indian treasury have increased largely, partly due to the seasonal influx of coin derived from taxes, though chiefly due to the recent purchases of silver on behalf of the mint.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL.

The International Nickel Company's fiscal year ended March 31st. While it will be some time before official figures are given out, the *Wall Street Journal* states that, according to interests in close touch with the affairs of the company, earnings will show more than $8.25 a share on the common capital. Reports indicate that recent earnings have been running at the rate of approximately $10 per share. It is expected that the increase in the price of nickel recently announced will enable the company to show an additional $2 a year earned on its common. The company's new Canadian smelter will be completed in the latter part of the year and the capacity will thereby be increased from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 lbs. per annum. On this basis should earnings be increased proportionately, the prospect would be for returns of about $16 per share for Nickel common. The next dividend on the common stock is payable June 1. In the past it has been the custom of the company to pay a larger dividend for the last quarter of the year than for the preceding three-quarters and for this reason there would appear to be a good chance that the stockholders will receive more than $1.50 per share at that time.

International Nickel, according to a New York despatch, for the year ending March 31 will show earnings of more than $8.25 a share on the company's common stock.

Of late earnings have been running at the rate of approximately $10 a share. It is expected that the increase in the price of nickel, recently announced, will enable the company to show an additional $2 a year earned on its common.

With the construction of the new Canadian smelter, which will be completed in the latter part of the year, the company's capacity should be increased from 60,000,000 pounds to 80,000,000 pounds per annum, or 33 1-3 per cent. If earnings increase proportionately, it would mean about $16 a share for Nickel common.

The next dividend on International Nickel common is payable June 1. As in the past it has been the custom of the company to pay a larger dividend for the last quarter of the year than for the preceding three quarters, stockholders would seem to stand a good chance of receiving more than $1.50 a share at that time.

BUFFALO.

The big oil flotation plant at the Buffalo, which is designed to ultimately treat 600 tons per day, is now reported to be running at the rate of 400 tons daily. The sand tailings are being handled by steam shovel and transported on a belt conveyor to the mill.

CHAMBERS-FERLAND.

Shareholders of the Chambers-Ferland Mining Co. are reported to be combining to secure a share of the profits of the company, which is now under the control of the Aladdin Cobalt Co. The latter company recently declared a 2 per cent. divident out of the earnings of the Chambers-Ferland property. This dividend went to the Aladdin shareholders, while Chambers shareholders, who refused to transfer into the Aladdin, get nothing.

CONIAGAS.

An enlargement to a capacity of 500 tons a day is proposed by the Cinagas Mining Co., making it the second largest in Cobalt. The changes call for the building of a second oil flotation plant. The run of ore from the mine is to be increased from 180 to 240 tons daily, while the proposed new plant will treat 250 or more tons daily from the old tailings dump.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS.

For the week ending March 21, ore receipts at the Trail Smelter totalled 9,885 tons, bringing the aggregate from October 1 to March 21 up to 217,363 tons. Up to the same date of last year, receipts amounted to 215,568 tons, so that the present year's results are comparing favorably with those of 1916. A year ago the Centre Star mine held first position by a large margin. To-day, the Sullivan mine is a very close second. Receipts from outside mines are bulking much larger in the total.

DOME EXTENSION.

The underground workings at the 700-foot level of the Dome Mines have crossed over into Dome Ertension territory and good results are understood to be obtaining. High grade ore, as indicated by diamond drilling, is now being opened up.

DOME MINES.

The annual report for the year ending March 31 is expected shortly. It is anticipated that substantial increase in ore reserves, both in tonnage and values, will be shown. It is quite likely that gross earnings for the year will be about $2,150,000, as compared with $1,778,958 for 1915-16.

ELLIOTT-KIRKLAND.

An offering of 150,000 shares in the Elliott-Kirkland Gold Mines, Ltd., is being made at 30c. per share this week. The Elliott property in the Kirkland Lake district directly adjoins the McKane, and both Messrs. Harry Worth and Robert H. Lyman, who were responsible for the Seneca-Superior of Cobalt, believe that this latter venture will prove up as a producing gold mine. The mineralized belt which traverses this section runs in a south-westerly direction from the Tough-Oakes, the first dividend-payer of the camp; through Teck-Hughes, now producing; thence through the McKane, and directly into the Elliott-Kirkland. The Elliott-Kirkland owns outright, without indebtedness, about 93 acres and a complete electrical equipment, including a compressor plant, is installed and in operation. The main shaft, now down ovar 80 feet, is being sunk on a vein showing free gold, and high-grade values persis at depth. Cross-cutting will start at the 125-foot level to tap the vein systhem coming in from the McKane, and which is now proven for a length of over two miles along the porphyry-conglomerate contact. The company, incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act, is capitalized at $2,000,000, par value $1, of which 800,000 shares will remain in the treasury. Application will be made for listing this stock on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, and a very active market may be expected.

HARGRAVES.

The compan[illegible] bags of high grade ore ready [illegible] ing is continuing daily, the [illegible] increased rapidly. High values are being recovered in the winze from the 375-foot level, where the vein still maintains the width and silver contents. The vein is an extension of the No. 3 Kerr Lake vein, which yielded several million ounces of silver to that company.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH.

A despatch from Cobalt states that the McKinley-Darragh Co. has placed an order for a second oil flotation plant. This unit will have a capacity of about 200 tons, thus raising the total to 400 tons per day. The tailings will be reground in a Marathon mill, the lrst to be installed in any of the Cobalt plants.

PEERLESS.

A company known as the Peerless Gold Mines, Limited, has been organized and will operate what were formerly the Cullen Renaud and McCrea groups of claims in the Boston Creek district. The company has a capitalization of $1,500,000 in shares of $1 par. The head office is in Montreal, and Shirley Ogilvie is president, S. A. McMurty, vice-president and Alexander McKinnon, secretary-treasurer. The holdings of the Peerless consist of eight 40-acre claims in the Township of Pecaud, and less than three miles from the station of Boston Creek. Considerable surface work has been performed and a shaft put down to a depth of about 90 feet. The quartz veins in which free gold has been discovered, are comparatively narrow, but are consistent.

TOUGH-OAKES.

Judgment was handed out last week in favor of the new board of directors in the action brought by them to compel the old directors to cease from acting in that capacity. The new board was elected at the annual meeting on January 26, 1916, but the old board maintained that the election was not valid and refused to turn over the books, etc., to the new board. The case was taken into court with the result noted. It is expected that it will be carried to the Privy Council.

OTHER STOCKS

General Market Still Shows the Strong Influence of New York Conditions.

In view of the fact that Canadian stocks in general have shown for weeks a sympathetic tendency to follow the developments in New York, it was no matter for surprise that Wall Street was looked to as a guide in the situation this week created by the assumption by President Wilson of a state of war with Germany. Altogether the momentous pronouncement was received without evidence of shock, and in that respect the course mapped out by the President had evidently been largely discounted. On the other hand, the prospect of the country going to war evidently aroused hopes of a further lease of activity for munitions plants and an attendant increased demand for raw materials. Under the influence of this opinion the market took on a strong complexion with advances recorded, especially in the steel stocks. Later there was a reaction of sentiment, which was evidently influenced by analysis of the statement of Mr. Wilson that expenditures would be largely met by current taxation, and this was construed to mean that profits, particularly of those companies benefiting by war business, would be called upon for contributions to the national funds. Transportation stocks, which were weak under the first announcement, later developed strength when industrials were selling off. This would seem to indicate an expectation that transportation profits would not be taxed, and that business would improve, or that the feeling is growing that a substantial increase in rates will be granted. The Canadian market developed strength in industrials, and steels in particular, with the American advance, but later sold off much the same as New York, although the explanation given there of the apprehension as to war taxation would not apply to companies in this country. Altogether the advent of the United States as one of the Allies has not had very great effect upon the situation which, after a brief period of interest, has relapsed into the heavy state which has prevailed for weeks.

Atlantic Sugar.

The fiscal year of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries which will close on April 30th, will show a considerable improvement over the previous year in both earnings and in volume of business done. The company's refinery is running to capacity, and a very large business is being done at the present time. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of the company, who is taking a very active part in its management, informs The FINANCIAL POST that the company is exporting a large quantity of sugar to Great Britain and France. The competition between the various refineries, is however, very keen and the prices for the refined product are not in line with the high prices of raw sugar, and the profits are small. There is no expectation that the Atlantic Company will pay any dividends, but the company has spent a lot of money in advertising and has established a good-will that will mean earnings and profit in the days to come, when business conditions are restored to normal, and the consumption increases. L. R. Wilson, who has been general manager of the Atlantic

Continued on page 5.

Side-line Agencies Wanted

Commercial traveller desirous of taking some agencies, side lines or otherwise. Territory, Province of Quebec. Several years' experience and first-class regular customers. Can supply best of references. Address by letter. J. A. M., N. D. Levis, P.Q.

Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED

Annual Statement for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1916

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT .... L. M. WOOD
VICE-PRESIDENT .... M. L. DAVIES

E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C.
W. H. LANE
W. J. SHEPPARD
WILLIAM THOMSON
HON. WALLACE NESBITT, K.C.
MALCOLM H. ROBINSON
J. D. TUDHOPE
T. H. WATSON

REPORT OF DIRECTORS TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as upon the 31st day of December, 1916, also Statement of Profit and Loss for the year and certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, the Auditors of the Company.

An examination of the statement of Profit and Loss will show that a gross amount of $696,464.63 was earned as against $301,859.04 in 1915. $123,268.98 has been reserved for depreciation of buildings and plants during the year; interest on Debentures, Notes and Bank Loans has absorbed $110,304.82, and contributions to Patriotic Funds amounted to $5,000. As forecasted in last year's report, an appropriation of $85,000 has been made to cover the shortage in ordinary depreciation account occasioned by the poor results in 1914.

A special reserve of $375,000 has been set up to partially provide for excess valuation of Iron Furnaces and Timber Limits and losses on other investments caused by the war, leaving a surplus of $3,776.49, which has been carried forward. Your Directors are of the opinion that this Special Reserve Account should be increased to $600,000, and the indications are that the additional provision of $225,000 can be made from the earnings for the first half of the current year, after which your Directors hope to be able to favorably consider the resumption of dividends on the Preferred Stock.

Over $300,000 was invested in additional plant and equipment, including the Thornbury Plant formerly leased, the Weedon Chemical Company at Weedon, Quebec, and extensions to our plants at Longford, Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie and Fassett.

Current Assets were increased by $50,000, while Funded Debt and Floating Liabilities were reduced by $260,000.

Of the £60,000 6½% three-year notes due May 1st, 1917, £18,000 were retired during the year, and an additional £12,000 have been retired since January 1st, reducing the amount outstanding to £30,000, which will be retired at or before maturity.

Following the usual policy, inventories have been taken at cost, which is below present values, and all shortages and doubtful items absorbed.

Our sales for the year, which amounted to $3,519,124, show a very gratifying increase over sales for 1915, which amounted to $2,337,200. This improvement is attributable to the higher prices prevailing and to the increased production as a result of additions to plant before referred to. The indications are that this volume of business will be maintained, if not increased, during the current year.

A complete chemical research laboratory has been established at Montreal under the supervision of an experienced chemist, for the purpose of developing new business. The commercial production of one important product has been successfully established, and plant and apparatus are now in course of construction to manufacture other products which have passed the experimental stage. The prospects are that our business will be considerably augmented by this Department.

In spite of the fact that labor and transportation conditions have been increasingly difficult, it has been possible so far to run all our factories at full capacity and to maintain their efficiency. The cost of labor and raw materials has increased steadily, but has been largely offset by higher prices for our products. At the present time our principal difficulty is transportation. A serious shortage of railway cars has existed for some months, which, owing to the fact that we require for the transportation of our wood and charcoal alone, 300 cars per week, affects us more seriously than most industries.

Your Directors are pleased to report that our wood supply until May 1st, 1918, is now assured, cutting operations having been completed and practically all the wood hauled from the bush.

As pointed out in a previous report, only two of our products, i.e., Acetate of Lime and Acetone, can be placed in the category of war munitions. We are selling our entire output of these commodities directly or indirectly to H. M. War Office, but as the prices allowed us cannot be considered in any way excessive, and have been, in fact, considerably below the prices prevailing in the United States, and moreover as the sale of these two products is reasonably assured for a long period, it does not seem likely that our business will be seriously affected by the termination of the war.

For the convenience of the shareholders all the Preferred and Common Shares of the Company have recently been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Since the last Annual Meeting the two vacancies on the Board of Directors have been filled by the election of Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., Second Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Mr. W. J. Sheppard, President of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company.

Respectfully submitted,
L. M. WOOD, President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1916

ASSETS

Land, Timber Rights, Plants and Equipment	$4,207,208.23	
Less Depreciation	466,689.82	
		$3,740,518.41
Goodwill		1,870,724.51
Investments in and Advances to Affiliated Cos.		217,254.50
Sinking Fund, Cash, etc., in hands of Trustees		5,690.19
Investments in and advances to agencies in France and Germany, in addition to $78,461.61 invested in plants, subject to adjustment after the war		88,180.59
Inventories		1,140,138.72
Accounts Receivable		284,837.94
Cash in Bank and Working Funds..........		31,931.84
Prepaid Insurance Premiums, etc..........		41,476.75
		$7,429,753.45

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock issued	$4,852,700.00
Outstanding Stock interests in subsidiary Companies	118,083.88
Funded and Mortgage Debt	1,370,497.03
Deferred Liabilities	80,367.42
Bank Loans	250,000.00
Bills and Accounts Payable	273,301.53
Special Reserve	381,027.10
Surplus	3,776.49
	$7,429,753.45

We have examined the books and accounts of the Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ending December 31st, 1916, and certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and relative Statement of Profit and Loss are drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at December 31st, 1916, and the results of its operations for the year ending on that date. All our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS. Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Profits from Operations of Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company of Canada, Limited, and Subsidiary Companies before charging interest, depreciation, etc., as under			$696,464.63
Deduct:			
Depreciation of Buildings and Plants, etc., for 1916		$123,268.98	
Interest on Debentures and Notes		67,588.02	
Interest on Bank Loans, etc:			
Standard Chemical Iron & Lumber Co., of Canada, Limited	$33,200.11		
Wood Products Company, Limited	9,516.69		
		42,716.80	
Donations		5,000.00	
			238,573.80
Balance			$457,890.83
Add—Surplus at January 1st, 1916			5,885.66
Balance			$463,776.49
Deduct:			
Shortage in previous year's provisions for depreciation		$ 85,000.00	
Special Reserve for excess valuation of Iron Furnaces, Timber Limits, and other Investments..		375,000.00	
			460,000.00
Surplus carried to Balance Sheet			$ 3,776.49

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 4.

Sugar Refineries, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Fred O'Grady. Wilson was recently elected a director of the company, and will continue to reside in Montreal. The most recent quotations for the securities were 14½ for the common and 48 for the preferred.

Ames-Holden-McCready.

There has been considerable speculation as to the results achieved by the Ames-Holden-McCready Company for the fiscal year which will close on April 30th. As regards turnover, the estimate of six million dollars, made by The FINANCIAL POST some weeks ago, will be approximately correct. The company has more than earned its preferred dividend, and is working into a strong financial position, but there will be no distribution made to the shareholders this year. Large amounts of working capital are required to carry the heavy stocks of leather and manufacture d goods, and the directors consider that the money can be used to better advantage than in paying dividends. This policy will work out to the advantage of the company in the long run. With the economies that have been effected by the consideration of the company's manufacturing interests, and the consequent big reduction in overhead charges, the outlook for next year is considered a economy. The company expects to sell the big Inspector Street factory eventually, and the proceeds will be used to retire bonds.

The securities of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company have attracted no attention for the past couple of weeks. There have been no sales since last report. Bids of 17 for the common against offers at 19 and 63 asked for the preferred are the most recent indications of the opinions of traders.

Amherst Pianos.

Shareholders of Amherst Pianos, have been called to a meeting to be held April 10th in connection with a proposal to increase the capitalization of the company by $25,000, which has twice been passed by the directors. It is understood that the board plans the extension of manufacturing operations.

B. C. Packers.

The securities of the British Columbia Packers continue as a dead issue on the market, there having been only one transaction, and that in the common, during the present year. Recent developments have indicated an improvement in trade relations with Britain as the result of changes in the food embargo and the arrangement for restricted imports, while on the other hand, the increasing difficulties in securing supplies of tin promise to increase the cost of packing.

Bell Telephone.

Bell Telephone stock has not been traded in this week. The last price was 146¾. Recent bids of 144 have received no attention. The stock was ex-dividend 2 per cent. on the 29th of March.

Canada Bread

There has been no movement in the Canada Bread securities during the week, and no sales have been recorded ~~for either~~ the common or the preferred stocks. For the common, 17 is being asked, as against 16 bid, and for the common 84, against 82.

Canadian Rubber.

The statement of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company reviewed in this issue will be received with interest by the shareholders. The earnings shown are very satisfactory, but, although there was carried forward to surplus an amount representing 22 per cent. on the common stock, the fact that there is no reference to a distribution is probably the reason that the common has declined from 97½ to 90 since the first of the year. There has been no trading in the securities this week, and no quotations to indicate the attitude of the market on the statement.

Canadian General Electric.

After moving up to 114½, the high point of the present year, on the movement which accompanied New York's strength on President Wilson's war announcement, Canadian General Electric reacted to 111¾, which shows little net difference from last week. There was no trading in the preferred.

City Dairy.

For the first time this year, and since the passing of the preferred dividend, City Dairy securities have been traded in on the Toronto market. The common this week brought 30 and the preferred 70 on light trading. The company has passed through a trying period and, although it will be some time before there is material improvement in profits, the corner has been turned and the outlook is improved. Changes in the organization have been made with a view to reducing the expenses of administration. Last previous sales of preferred in December were at 92, while 97 was the price ruling a few weeks prior to that. The last sales of common were in September, 99-97¼.

Canadian Fairbanks.

The excellent annual statement of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, which is dealt with at length in another column, recalls the fact that the preferred stock is listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. A reminder was needed, because there have been no transactions for over a year. The stock is very closely held, and the holders are apparently satisfied with it, as they have every reason to be. The holders of the common stock get 10 per cent. on their investment this year. There has been no quotation for either the common or the preferred for a long time. The policy of the company is to give their employees an opportunity to acquire the stock, but with the option that the company can buy it back under certain conditions.

Canadian Salt.

There have been no sales of Canadian Salt stock during the present week. Offers of 130 compare with an asked price of 135 and last sales at 130.

Dominion Canners.

A small lot of Canners common sold this week at 20, which compares with 23 last week; there has been no trading in the preferred. An article appearing elsewhere in this issue, referring to the shortage and rising prices of tinplate, is of interest to holders of securities of canning companies in view of the influence it is likely to have on the cost of packing. Dominion Canners has its own manufacturing plant, and it is understood that it is pretty well protected as to supplies for the approaching season.

Dominion Oilcloth.

The Dominion Oilcloth Company announces an advance of 7½ per cent. on oilcloths, and 10 per cent. on linoleums, while advices from British manufacturers of these lines would indicate an increase in the laid down cost of 15 per cent. The Dominion Oilcloth Company has had a great deal of trouble in getting in the necessary supplies of raw materials, including jute, and the increasing cost has made it necessary to advance the price of the manufactured product in proportion. The company has had a very successful year. The turnover, while substantially the same as the previous year, was larger in value, owing to the advanced prices. The usual, 7 per cent. was paid on the preferred, but the company has not disclosed what was paid on the common. The Dominion Company had one cargo of jute sent to the bottom by a German submarine. Dundee is the source of the world's supply of jute, and so much of it has been commandered by the government for sandbags that the supply for commercial purposes has been very short.

Goodwins.

Following the sale of Goodwins preferred last week at 45, there has been no further transactions in this company's securities. The figure referred to is now being asked for the preferred, and 16 for the common without attracting bids.

Gould's Company.

The annual statement of the Goulds Manufacturing Company of Senaca Falls, N.Y., in which there is some interest in Montreal, where the company's securities are listed, failed to raise any market interest. There have been no sales of either the common or the preferred this year.

International Petroleum.

International Petroleum continues to attract considerable trading attention, with the price around $15. Shareholders are waiting with interest for developments in connection with reports of proposed mergers with American companies.

Lyall Construction.

The strong financial position being attained by the P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, is reflected by the strength of the securities. After closing at 77 last week, the stock advanced to 80 on Monday and closed at 79½. The company has all the war orders on hand that it can take care of, and is not likely to want for orders as long as shells are required from Canada. Altogether too much significance is attached to formal orders and the dates of same. The position is that the Canadian concerns who are delivering the goods to the satisfaction of the Imperial Munitions Board, are getting all the business that they can take care of. The Lyall company has been very fortunate in getting a large production and a satisfactory product.

Macdonald.

Some light trading in Macdonald common this week brought the price down about a point to 13-13½, as compared with last week. The transfer office is now again open in Montreal, and shares can be transferred through the Royal Trust Company; the registrar is the Bank of Montreal.

Mackay.

Mackay common has been somewhat weaker this week, selling down 85 7-7, as against 87-88 last week. It is evidently figured that war conditions in the United States may have some effect upon the business of this company. The preferred stock has been unchanged at 65½.

National Brick.

The plant of the National Brick Company, of Laprairie, at Delson Junction, which has been closed down for several weeks, because of the failure of the coal supply, will be started up again on the 9th inst. The financial statement which will be presented at the annual meeting on April 16th, will show an improvement over last year's surplus of $63,170, but, unless business in the building line improves this year, it is difficult to see how the company can pay the interest on the scrip certificates which it issued in lieu of the payment of bond interest. The terms of the agreement entered into at the special meeting held on December 20 called for the first payment of interest on these certificates to be made on October 1, 1918. The company also agreed that before any dividend is declared or paid on the capital stock it would redeem all the scrip issued in payment of interest on its bonds; redeem and cancel $319,100 of the outstanding bonds, thereby reducing the same to $2,000,000, and not thereafter increase said amount; and accumulate and maintain cash reserves to an amount of not less than $125,000 in excess of liabilities. After these provisions have been carried out the company shall be at liberty to resume the payment of dividends on its stock on the condition that for each dollar paid in dividends it will pay a like amount as a bonus to the holders of the outstanding bonds until such time as the bondholders shall have received a bonus of 5 per cent. on the outstanding bonds.

Ontario National Brick.

No decision has been reached yet by the directors of the Ontario National Brick Company as to whether they will resume operations this spring or not. The situation appears to be that the plant will be started if the conditions warrant it, that is, if it appears that there will be a sufficient demand for bricks. The company's output last year was about thirteen millions of bricks, and about two millions remain unsold yet. The company unfortunately has a power contract that goes on whether the plant is in operation or not. This contract calls for a minimum expenditure of $1,000 a month, or $12,000 a year. During the eighteen months that the plant was shut down following the outbreak of the war, this contract went on. The profits from the sales of the bricks made last year will be barely sufficient to pay this $18,000, together with the current operating expenses. Insurance is also a heavy item. There has been no market at all for the securities of the company for a long time.

Russell Motor.

Russell Motor shared to a slight degree in the improvement of the market during the early part of the week, the common selling up to 92, an advance of 2 points over the best of last week, and the preferred up to 122, also an advance of 2 points. Later the common was offered at 90 with 88 bid and the preferred sold at 120.

Rogers.

A public offering of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, is being made. The amount is $248,000 being the unsold balance of an issue of $600,000 recently authorized; the bulk of the amount sold has been taken by present sharehold-

Continued on page 6.

We offer $248,000, being the unsold balance of

New Issue

$600,000

WM. A. ROGERS, Limited

(Silverware and Cutlery)

6%

First Mortgage Serial Gold Bonds

Principal and interest (1 February and August) at Toronto, Montreal, New York or Chicago.

Denomination $1,000

Total net Assets (not including proceeds of bond issue)	$2,082,309
Bond Issue	600,000
Maximum annual bond interest (decreasing annually)	36,000
Average annual net earnings for past five years (1912-1916), being over 5½ times annual bond interest	198,398

MATURITIES

$35,000	due	1	Feb.,	1918	$40,000	due	1	Feb.,	1925
35,000	due	1	Feb.,	1919	40,000	due	1	Feb.,	1926
35,000	due	1	Feb.,	1920	40,000	due	1	Feb.,	1927
35,000	due	1	Feb.,	1921	45,000	due	1	Feb.,	1928
35,000	due	1	Feb.,	1922	45,000	due	1	Feb.,	1929
40,000	due	1	Feb.,	1923	45,000	due	1	Feb.,	1930
40,000	due	1	Feb.,	1924	45,000	due	1	Feb.,	1931

$45,000 due 1 Feb., 1932

Price: 100 and Interest, Yielding 6%

Temporary bonds are now ready and will be delivered at purchaser's bank, free of expense.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Investment Bankers
Union Bank Bldg., 53 King W.,
Established 1889

Montreal TORONTO New York

Public Esteem Continued

Assets under Administration:

1915	$59,330,000
1916	69,190,000

Write for our 1916 Report

National Trust Company Limited

Capital Paid-up. $1,500,000
Reserve. $1,500,000

18-22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Albert E. Dyment & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

Stock Brokers

402 Dominion Bank Building - TORONTO

Canadian Bonds in U.S.A.

WE purchase entire issues of Canadian Bonds—Government, Provincial or Municipal. We invite correspondence regarding proposed issues, and will give the same our prompt and careful attention.

THE TILLOTSON & WOLCOTT CO. - Cleveland, O.

IN ALL FAIRNESS to your family and friends, you should make immediate provision for the proper care and management of your estate:

1. Make your will.
2. Name this Company Executor.

We will gladly answer your enquiries.

THE UNION TRUST CO., Limited

Head Office: Toronto

HENRY F. GOODERHAM, President J. M. McWHINNEY, General Manager

Underwriters Wanted

Party or firm to underwrite all or part $25,000.00, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred with 50 per cent. bonus common stock in going manufacturing concern, producing articles not formerly manufactured in this country. This is a proposition in a class by itself, and will earn at least 25 per cent. per annum. Commission allowed 10 per cent. in cash and 25 per cent. in common stock.

Apply to P.O. Box 42
Station H - Montreal

Consider the Cost

A fact not generally understood by those drawing up a will, is that the highly specialized and competent services rendered by a Trusts Corporation cost no more than the uncertain service of an individual trustee.

When you consider that your estate will receive the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, your heirs will be assured the utmost protection.

When you make your will, why not insure efficient and economical management of your estate, by appointing this Company as Executor and Trustee?

We make no charge for assisting in drawing up your will—and will store it in our Safety Deposit Vaults free, when we are named as executors.

An officer of the company will be pleased to give you full information and advice on wills.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

President W. S. DINNICK
Managing Director HERBERT WADDINGTON
80 KING ST. EAST · TORONTO
Telephone Main 2717

ANNUAL MEETING.

McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited, will be held at Room G, King Edward Hotel, King street east, Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1917, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the statement of accounts, and balance sheet of the Company; to receive the report of the directors; to elect directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED,
J. H. SPENCE, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, March 20th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN Crocker-Wheeler Co., Limited, have declared a One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) dividend on the Common Stock of the Company for the three months ending March 31st, 1917, payable April 5th, 1917, to shareholders of record, March 31st, 1917.

By order of the Board,
L. R. GRIMSHAW,
Secretary-Treasurer.
St. Catharines, March 23rd, 1917.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1917, payable April 16th, 1917, to shareholders of record, 31st March, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 27th February, 1917.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. ON the Preferred Shares of the Company, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917, has been declared, payable on April 14th, 1917, to shareholders of record of March 31st, 1917.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS GREEN,
Cashier.
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia,
March 22, 1917.

Marcus Loew's Theatres, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the quarter ending 31st March, 1917, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the preference and common shares of Marcus Loew's Theatres, Limited, has been declared payable on 16th April, 1917, to shareholders of record on 31st March, 1917.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. FOWLER,
Secretary.
Toronto, 31st March, 1917.

News of Securities

Continued from page 5

ers. The price is par. The new capital is being raised for the purpose of making some additions to plant to cover new operations and for the purpose of improving the company's somewhat extended credit position. The company's securities have been quiet of late, the common being offered at 70 without bids, and 80¼ being bid for the preferred without offers.

Sherwin-Williams.

Sherwin-Williams common has sold this week at 89, and the preferred at 98 to 99. These prices show little change, and the securities of this company continue to hold a very steady position in the market.

Shredded Wheat.

Although there have been no sales of Shredded Wheat securities recently, the market quotations indicate an improvement of sentiment. As compared with 135, the last sale, 136 was offered this week, with 140 asked.

Smart Woods.

There has been no trading in Smart Woods common stock for about a month, but the fact that 54 is being asked, as compared with last sales at 50, would indicate an improvement in the situation. For the preferred, in which there have been no transactions this year, 85 is asked.

Standard Chemical.

Shareholders of the Standard Chemical Company will no doubt find much to interest them in the annual statement which is reviewed in this issue. The principal point is the large sums which are being set aside to adjust inflated values at which assets were being carried on the books. However, it is stated that favorable action on preferred dividends may be looked for during the latter part of the present year. Offers of 50 are being made for the preferred and 15 for the common, for which 17 is asked.

Wentzells, Ltd.

The annual report of Wentzells, Ltd., referred to in another column showed record sales. The usual 7 per cent. preferred and the 3 per cent. common dividend are being paid.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Toronto, April 3, 1917:

Quotations—	Bid.	Ask.
Abitibi Power, com.	60.00	70.00
Do., pref.	89.00	....
Arena Bonds (Toronto)	....	....
Atlantic Sugar, com.	12.00	14.50
Belding, Paul, pref.	....	....
Do., bonds	....	....
Canadian Furniture, pref.	....	....
Canadian Machinery 6's	70.00	79.00
Do., pref.	39.00	....
Canadian Marconi	1.50	2.75
Canadian Mortgage	86.00	95.00
Canadian Oil, com.	38.25	40.50
Do., pref.	83.00	....
Canadian Westinghouse	117.00	124.00
Continental Life	20.50	25.00
Crown Life	....	....
Dom. Pwr. & Trans., com.	61.00	66.00
Do., pref.	92.00	97.50
Dominion Mfg., pref.	....	....
Dom. Perm. Loan	69.00	72.00
Dunlop Tire, pref.	93.00	97.50
Frontenac Brew., 6% bds.	....	....
Home Bank	64.00	....
International Milling, pref.	85.00	90.00
Imperial Oil	....	....
Loew's Theatre, com.	79.00	....
Do., pref.	83.00	90.00
London Loan & Savings	95.00	112.00
McDonald, com.	13.00	15.00
Morrow Screw, 6% bonds	88.00	95.00
People's Loan & Savings	85.00	90.00
Prudential Trust	....	75.00
Ruddy, E. L., pref.	....	....
Stand. Rel. Loan (par $50)	45.00	48.00
Steel & Radiation, com.	....	29.00
Do., pref.	....	65.00
Sovereign Life	....	....
Trusts & Guarantee	85.00	89.00
Tough Oaks	....	....
Ford Motor	....	....
Ontario Pulp, bonds	85.50	90.50
Volcano Oil	120.00	130.00
Dom. Glass, pref.	80.00	85.50
Eastern Car, pref.	....	....
Do., 6% bonds	....	....
Russian Govt. 6½% bonds	27.00	28.00
Anglo-French, 5%	....	....
Belding, Paul, com.	15.00	19.50
Carter-Crume, com.	11.00	....
Carter-Crume, pref.	....	65.00
Imperial Steel, com.	....	1.00
Do., pref.	1.75	3.00
McDonald, pref.	77.00	....
Toronto Paper, 6% bds.	86.00	....
Chapman Ball Bearings	25.00	43.00
Linderman Steel	4.00	5.25
Linderman Steel	4.00	5.25
Atlantic Sugar, pref.	42.00	42.00
Wabasso Cotton, com.	28.00	33.00
National Brick bonds	30.00	37.00
Northern Crown Bank	....	94.00
Black Lake bonds	30.00	32.00
Canada Paper, com.	86.00	95.00
Cockshutt Plow Co., pref.	....	67.00
Dominion Explosives	....	19.00
Dominion Fdry., com.	170.00	180.00
Do., pref.	94.00	96.00
Dominion Sugar, com.	80.00	....
Can. Tube & Iron	....	99.00
Maritime Coal & Ry. com.	7.00	12.00
North Amer. pulp	5.50	6.00
Prov. Paper, com.	48.00	51.00
Steel & Radiation, bonds	....	70.00
Trust & Guarantee, 20% pd.	80.00	88.00
Crown Trust Co.	....	95.00
Carriage Factories, com.	13.00	15.50
Nova Scotia Steel 6% Deb.	....	96.00
Brompton Paper	55.00	56.50
Black Lake, com.	1.75	3.00
Do., pref.	3.00	4.50
Western Assur.	6.50	7.50

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on April 7, in stocks listed on both Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active. (Reserve Funds, Profit and Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")

Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings %	Dividends 1912	1913	1914	1915	Last Dividend Date 1916-7	Rate	Yield to Mar. 29	BANKS	Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Mar. 29 High	Date	Low	Date	Close April 4 1916 Ask	Bid	Close April 4 Ask	Bid	Week ending April 4 High	Low	Last	Sales
4,866,666	3,017,333	198,175	7 97	8+1	8	8	8	7th Oct.	s. 3	5.35	British North America	150	145	145	145	112	110	112	Jan. 29			145			112	112	112	112	1
15,000,000	13,500,000	461,892	15 70	10+1	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Mar.	q. 2½	5.37	Commerce	210	199½	205	203	203	183	188	Feb. 27	184¾	Jan. 11	203		186		186	186	186	1
6,000,000	7,000,000	344,439	14 05	12+2	12+2	12+2	12	2nd Jan.	q. 3	5.76	Dominion	233	218	229½	227	229	204	212½	Jan. 9	207	Mar. 20	227			207½	208	207	207½	45
3,000,000	3,300,000	175,821	14 14	11	12	12	12	1st Mar.	q. 3	6.20	Hamilton	207	198	208	201	197	246¾	192	Mar. 17	190	Jan. 22	201							20
4,000,000	3,700,000	40,622	13 25	9	9	9	5	1st Mar.	q. 2¼	6.20	Hochelaga	155	149	150	149	149	145	145	Jan. 9	143¾	Mar. 26	149							
7,000,000	7,000,000	1,039,656	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st Feb.	q. 3	6.03	Imperial	218	210	214	210	203	180	200½	Jan. 11	196	Feb. 15	210		198		198	197¾	198	40
1,946,373	300,000	42,791	8 44	6⅛	7	7	5	1st Mar.	q. 1¼	4.42	Home Bank	116	110																
7,000,000	7,000,000	250,984	13 68	10	10	10	10	1st Feb.	q. 2½	5.88	Merchants	193	177	180	180	180	150	170	Jan. 3	167½	Jan. 27	180		170		170	170	170	
4,000,000	4,800,000	61,300	13 09	11	11	11	11	15th Mar.	q. 2¾	6.11	Molsons	205	194	202	200	195	182	181	Jan. 9	179¾	Jan 24	201							10
16,000,000	16,000,000	1,321,193	13 17	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Mar.	q. 2½	4.59	Montreal	250	227½	240	234	240¾	219	234	Jan. 11	223	Mar. 23								
2,000,000	1,900,000	54,813	16 66	7	9	8	8	1st Feb.	q. 2	5.97	Nationale	133¾	131	132¾	132¾	134	134	134	Feb. 5			234							
6,500,000	12,000,000	396,115	18 07	14	14	14	14	31st Mar.	q. 3½	5.44	Nova Scotia	265	257	265	261	261	254	257½	Mar. 9	253	Jan. 6	261							
4,000,000	4,750,000	246,304	13 28	11¾	12	12	12	1st Mar.	q. 3	5.94	Ottawa	208	201	207	207	204	202	202	Mar. 8	200	Feb. 23	207							
2,735,000	1,000,000	11,795	8 54	7	7	7	7	1st Mar.	q. 1¾		Quebec	122	118	120	119	119	96					119							
11,560,000	12,560,000	676,472	15 57	12	12	12	12	1st Mar.	q. 3	5.63	Royal	228	218	223	221¾	221¾	210	214	Feb. 13	211	Feb. 21	221¾			213	213	212	212	15
3,000,000	4,000,000	651,646	18 78	13	13	13	13	1st Feb.	q. 3¼	6.16	Standard	223½	208½	220	215	221	211½	215	Jan. 2	211	Mar. 9				211	211	211	211	15
1,198,801	3,000,000	52,134	12 20	6	6	6	6	15th Feb.	q. 1½	6.12	Sterling	98½	98																
5,000,000	6,000,000	439,178	13 02	11+1	11+1	11+1	11	1st Mar.	q. 2¾	5.78	Toronto	215	203	211	207	215½	190	213	Jan. 30	190	Jan. 3	211							
5,000,000	3,400,000	106,972	13 19	8	8	8+1	8+1	1st Mar.	q. 2	5.76	Union	147½	137	140½	140	140	132	140	Jan. 17	136	Mar. 29	140			138½	139	138	138	6

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	19	1915	1916																							
27,450,000	10,000,300										Barcelona, T. L. and P.	35⅛	15⅛	17⅜	7⅜	17	19	17	Jan. 4	11⅝	Feb. 14	12	11¾	12⅜	12⅓	13	12	12	185
106,217,500	10,000,000		3,822,410	6	6	4	2	1st Mar.	q. 1	9.09	Brazilian Traction L. and P.	92	53½	59¾	45	62½	43	47¾	Jan. 2	42	Mar. 29			44⅞	44½	44⅛	41⅞	44	1,483
				3	6	6	3	1st Jan.	q. 1½		Brazilian Traction, Pref.											53⅛	53½						
12,000,000		9,766,740	108,080								Canada Steamships Lines, Com			20	6	45	16	40¾	Mar. 21	29⅝	Feb. 3	21⅜	21¾	39⅛	39¼	40¾	37⅞	39¾	2,764
	12,500,000				3½	6	3½	15th Feb.	c 1¾	8.33	Pref			76½	59	95½	89¾	93¾	Jan. 29	83⅛	Mar. 7	77⅛	77	84⅜	84⅝	85	84	84⅝	445
260,000,000	80,681,921	234,684,062	208,492,641	7+3	7+3	10	7½	1st Mar.	q. 2½	6.09	Canadian Pacific Railway	219⅝	171½	195½	139¾	182¾	163¾	166½	Mar. 23	149⅝	Feb. 8	169⅛	168¾	162	161	165	162½	162½	63
											Civic Investment					83¾	79	82¾	Jan. 26	78	Feb. 3		94	81⅛	81	81⅞	81	81¾	404
12,500,000		33,485,135	7,767,986	6	6	6	3¼	1st Mar.	q. 1½	6.08	Detroit United	73¾	55	73	62	128½	69	128	Jan. 3	113⅝	Feb. 19			116	115¾	116	114	115	550
3,500,000	1,500,000	3,262,000	339,156	4½	4	2	p	1st July '15	s. 1	8 08	Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com	67	55	60	55	49	37	51½	Mar. 2	43	Jan. 8			51	50	50	50	50	60
1,400,000		600,000	921,736	8	8	8	6	2nd Jan.	q. 2	5.00	Halifax Electric. pref.	*160	*160			160	160												
12,251,400	7,135,500	810,000	1,700,607	2¼	3	3	1½	15th Feb.	q. ¾		Illinois Traction, Com.											61							
				6	6	6	4½	15th Mar.	q. 1½	6.89	Illinois Traction, Preferred	95	95	93	91	91	87¾	89	Feb. 22	87	Mar. 6	91			87	87	87	87	3
25,000,000											Mexico North Western Railway																		
20,000,000		16,381,333		7				1st Nov. '13	q. 1¾		Mexico Tramways Co.																		
25,206,000	12,603,400	[illegible]	14,750,595	7	7	7	3½	15th Apr.	s. 3½	5.73	Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com	134¾	116½	126¾	116½														
2,963,970		32,771,487	1,284,166	10	10	10	5	1st Feb.	q. 2½	5 71	Montreal Tramways	230	190	220	220			181	Jan. 5	175	Feb. 19	220							
9,000,000	3,481,600	12,022,000	1,704,720	5	5	5	2½	15th Mar.	q. 1¼	6.84	Northern Ohio Traction			73	73														
3,000,000	1,000,000	4,017,667	49,922	4	3			1st July '14	p. 1	10.53	Porto Rico Railways Co., Com	71	45	51	45	49½	30	42	Jan. 27	35	Jan. 3	46		40	39	39⅛	38¼	39	26
				7	7	7	5¾	2nd Jan.	q. 1¾		Pref	103½	101			30													
9,999,500		10,797,000	347,499					15th Jan. '12	q. 1 p	8.10	Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	16⅞	10	20½	9⅛	45	14	35⅛	Jan. 2	21	Jan. 25	23⅛	22¼	27⅞	27¾	28⅛	26	27	1,832
966,400			393,791	8	8	10+2		1st Jan.	a. 8		St. Law. and Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	110	*99	130	100								130⅛						
12,000,000		3,482,067	5,841,738	8	8	8	6	15th Mar.	q. 2	8.98	Toronto Railway	144¾	110	117½	111	111	72	90¾	Mar. 12	76	Jan. 10	111		86⅞	85	88½	87	87	97
9,000,000	3,000,000	12,305,000	535,055	6	6	6	3	2nd Jan.	q. 1½	6 74	Tri-City, preferred			89	89														
22,000,000	3,000,000	20,263,000	6,919,635	6	6	6	4½	15th Mar.	q 1½	5.45	Twin City, common	108¾	99¾	101	93	101	93¾	95	Jan. 3	93	Jan. 15			92¾	92	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	70
9,000,000		12,021,196	2.028288	12	12	12	10¾	1st Jan.	q. 2	11.11	Winnipeg Electric	210½	188	186½	180	110	90	81	Jan. 12	72	Mar. 14			72		69	69	69	29

TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

18,000,000		11,149,000	1,249,135	8	8	8	6	15th Jan.	q. 2	5.44	Bell Telephone	159¾	140¾	159	140	152	140	150	Feb. 5	144	Jan. 15	146	143						
4,882,000			3,234,018	10	10	10	5	1st Jan.	q. 2½	6.13	Consumers Gas	180	169	185	176	176	160	165½	Jan. 8	162½	Mar. 19		176		165	165	164	165	117
1,850,000		2,999,813	271,975								Calgary Power	59	53																
41,380,400			1,355,899	5	5	5	3¾	10th Mar.	q. 1¼	6.89	Mackay, common	88	75	84¼	71	87	78	90	Feb. 17	83¼	Jan. 5	80⅛	79⅜	86¾	86	87	85⅞	85⅞	57
	50,000,000			4	4	4	3	10th Mar.	q. 1	6.09	preferred	71	65½	70¾	65	69⅛	64⅛	68	Jan. 16	65	Feb. 2	68¼	69	65⅝	65	65⅛	65⅛	65½	3
13,585,000		21,073,833	318,522	4	p	p	p	15th Jan '14	q. 1		Mexican Light and Power Co., com	49⅞	32½	46	46	15	15					46							
	6,000,000			7	p	p	p	1st Nov. '13	s. 3½		pref.																		
18,778,266		10,152,000	5,742,273	9½	10	10	8	15th Feb.	q. 2½	4.73	Montreal Power	230	211	241¾	211	249¾	218					239	237⅛						
3,483,520		1,275,000	765,296	10	8	6½	4½	1st Jan.	q. 1½	7 05	Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	172	124	123	120	95¾	92	92	Jan. 17	85	Mar. 22	120			84	84	83⅛	83⅜	70
13,612,500		10,012,762	2,58 928	6	6	6	7½	31st Mar.	q. 1½	5.64	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	142¾	111	139½	110	137	126¾	130½	Jan. 2	123¾	Feb. 3	131	130⅛	126	123	124	123	124	380

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

3,5[illegible],000		960,000	203,236								Ames Holden McCready Co., com	16	6	23	7⅞	35	19⅛	23¾	Jan. 3	16	Feb. 22	29½	29						
	2,500,000			7	5¾			1st July '14	q. 1¾	11.66	pref	70¾	54	75	55	80½	52	61	Jan. 9	48	Mar. 1	75	74						
1,[illegible]88,900			1,591,599	7	7	7	3¼	21st Nov.	s. 3½	8.75	British Col. Packers, com												105						
	357,500			7	7	7	2	21st Nov.	s. 2	6.19	pref	143⅝	111	124	105	147½	58						113						
750,000			336,266	6	5½	4	2	2nd Jan.	q. 1	4.70	F. N. Burt Company, com	88	67	72½	70	88	72	85	Feb. 23	78	Jan. 31	78	76						
	1,975,200			7	7	7	3½	2nd Jan.	q. 1¾	7.77	pref	100	89	75	89	96	86	93½	Mar. 5	89	Feb. 15	90¾	90	91	90	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	5
2,500,000	1,250,000	1,209,300	234,164								Canada Bread, com	33	18½	31⅛	29	30	16½	17	Feb. 6	16	Jan. 16	30							
				7	7	7	5¾	1st Jan.	q. 1¾	8.23	pref	92	89½	90⅞	90	90	87	86½	Jan. 5	85	Mar. 5	90							
1,177,500	602,450	301,750	151,553								Canada Machinery																		
13,500,000		7,448,680	2,675,233					16th Feb.	q. 1¾	10.93	Canada Cement, com	32	28	48⅛	28	73	37⅞	69⅞	Jan. 4	56	Feb. 1	59⅝	59⅛	64¼	63⅛	64½	63⅓	64⅛	154
	10,500,000			7	7	7	3½	16th Feb.	q. 3	12.90	pref	93	98½	98⅛	89¾	98	86	95⅛	Jan. 6	90	Feb. 3	93	91⅛	93	92	94	93⅛	94	17
3,975,000		9,072,698	1,573,798	4	2			2nd June '14	s. 2d	13.33	Canadian Car and Foundry, com	70	48	120	50	75	32	46⅜	Jan. 4	25¾	Jan. 19		70	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	30¼	30½	617
	7,000,000			7	5¼			1st Apr. '16	q. 1¾	9.45	pref	109⅛	98	127	98	94	61¾	89	Jan. 3	59	Jan. 19	98		74	73	74	73	73	495
1,733,500		399,000	202,290	4	4	1	1	22nd Dec.	q. ⅜	5.00	Canadian Converters	40	34	34	34	46	34	41⅛	Mar. 1	39	Feb. 21	34							
2,715,500		4,811,000	1,437,926	6	6	6		22nd Dec.	q. 1	.69	Canadian Cottons, Limited com	39	24	40	24	65	39	56	Jan. 3	51	Feb. 5	45	44⅛						
	3,661,500						14½	22nd Dec.	q. 1¾	7.50	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref	79	70⅛	77	71	82½	75⅛	82	Jan. 1	78	Jan. 5	78	77¾		6½	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	5
1,600,000	1,500,000		697,836	6	6	6	3	15th Dec.	s. 3		Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, pref.	92	92	95	95														
960,000		151,900	895,316			10	12	15th Feb.	q. 3	8.00	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co					217	170	205	Jan. 4	150	Mar. 28				150	150	150	150	1
	960,00			7		7+3½	7	15th Feb.	q. 1¾		pref					90	85												
2,000,000	1,500,000	1,545,000	142,807								Canadian Locomotive Co., com	45	30	64½	30	64½	51	58¼	Mar. 21	51½	Feb. 3	60	59	63½	61⅜	62	55	62	1,364
				7	7	7	5¼	1st Jan.	q. 1¾	7.77	pref	*90¼	85	90	78	90	81	90	Feb. 9	84	Feb. 8		82¾	92⅛	91	91	90	91	50
2,805,500		5,097,000	2,862,397	4	4			15th Oct. '15	q. 1	4.44	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com	91	91	91	91	91	81	97⅛	Jan. 30	90	Mar. 22	95							
	3,000,000			7	8¾	7	5¾	1st Jan. '17	q. 1¾	7 36	pref	*97	96⅛	101	100	97	91	96	Jan. 6	95	Mar. 22								
8,000,000		1,367,751	3,707,119	7	7	7	5¾	15th Mar.	q. 1¾	6.25	Canadian General Electric, com	114⅛	90⅜	128	90¾	121	108	115⅛	Jan. 24	108	Mar. 17	111	110⅛	112¼	111⅜	114¼	111	111⅜	200
	2,000,000			7+1		7	3½	1st Apr.	s. 3½	6 60	pref			110½	110	112	110	106	Feb. 1	94½	Jan. 31								
1,200,000		500,000	353,391								Carriage Factories, Limited, com			53½	35⅛	44	29¾	25	Jan. 13	15	Feb. 14		38	32	30	30	30	30	116
	1,200,000					½		15th July '15	q. 1¾		pref			81	75	75	60								70	70	70	70	4
565000		65,918	96,839	7	8	8	6	3rd Jan.	q. 2	7.09	City Dairy, com	102	98	100	98	98	89					98							
	700,000			7	7	7	5¾	3rd Jan.	q. 1¾	.21	pref.	101½	98	102	98	100½	92					100							
6,500,000			749,100	8	7¾	5¾+3	4	15th Feb.	q. 2	5.92	Dominion Bridge Co	122⅛	107	230	107	231⅛	160	170	Jan. 4	130	Feb. 3	208¾	207⅛	134⅛	133⅛	131½	130	130	86
752,200		1,878,000	180,813	6	3	1p	p	1st Apr. '14	q. 1½		Dominion Canners, com	68⅜	27⅛	35	31	22	15	26	Mar. 6	19	Jan. 3	31		25	21	2	20	20	10
	2,290,600			7	7	7	1¾p	1st Apr. '15	q. 1¾	9.45	pref	96	80			65	61½	78	Feb. 7	65	Feb. 3	35							
32,097,700	7,000,000	25,669,076	6,784,845	4	1	p		31st Mar	q. 1	5.97	Dominion Steel Corporation, com	41⅛	19⅞	51	19⅞	82	43	71¼	Jan 4	52¾	Feb. 3	48⅛	47⅛	65½	65⅛	66⅛	63½	65	4,508
	5,000,000	14,286,106		7	3½p	p	7	2nd Oct. '16	q. 3½		Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	*94	68	96	71	105	90	95	Jan. 3	91	Feb. 14	100		91⅛		91⅛	91	91	15
15000,000	3,000,000	6,482,500		7	7	7	3½	1st Feb.	s. 3½	7.44	Dominion Coal, pref	106	97⅛	101	98	99	93	96⅛	Jan. 22	93½	Jan. 23	101							
5,000,000		3,697,775	881,926	6	6	6	4½	31st Mar.	q. 1½	7.14	Dominion Textile, com	86⅛	60	77	64	90¼	74⅛	85	Mar. 14	76½	Feb. 3	80	78⅛	84	82	83½	83	83	50
	25,975			7	7	7	5¾	31st Dec.	q. 1¾	6.79	pref	106⅛	100	103	101	105	101	104	Feb. 8	100	Feb. 24								
1,750,500		1,200,000	331,136								Goodwins, Limited, com	28	*23	28	26	40	40					26							
	1,250,000			7	7	5¼d		25th July '14	q. 1¾		pref	*82	74			75	40	45	Mar. 20			75							
747,500		285,000	799,367	6	6	6	3	2nd Jan.	q. 1½		Goulds Manufacturing Co., com	97¾	97⅞																
	747,500			7	7	7	6	2nd Jan.	q. 1¾		pref																		
40,000,000		8,643,000	25,072								Lake Superior Corporation	22⅛	6⅛	9⅞	9⅞														
2,100,000		900,000	935,994	10	8	8	4	1st Mar.	q. 2	6.34	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com	135	127	137	129	136½	122	130	Jan. 2	125	Feb. 8	130							
	1,500,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Mar.	q. 1¾	6 03	pref	120	120	122	120	129	116	116	Jan. 31			120							
9,600,000		753,807	701,624	8	8	8	6	2nd Jan.	q. 2½	5.37	Laurentide	192¾	160	198	160	217½	176	195	Jan. 5	176	Feb. 3	183	180						
1,750,000		1,130,500	82,830								Lyall Construction Co., com					93	25	80	Mar. 21	64	Jan. 25			79⅛		79⅛	77	79½	295
	1,300,000										pref																		
3,000,000	1,766,800	200,000	247,710								A. Macdonald Co. com.	21⅛	8	14	7	19⅛	10	15⅛	Mar. 12	8	Jan. 5	17⅞	17½	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13	13	220
2,500,000			1,034				6	18th Jan.	q. 2¼	8.03	Maple Leaf Milling, com	47⅞	25	68	30⅛	122	100	115	Mar. 21	9	Feb. 3	91⅜	91¼	112	111⅛	113⅛	109⅞	111¼	1,007
	2,500,000			7	7	7	5¾	18th Jan.	q. 1¾	7.36	pref	101	98	98	88	103	93	103	Feb. 10	92⅛	Jan. 19	97⅞			93⅛	95	94	95	52
2,949,600		856,664	2,170,170	4	4	4	2	5th Mar.	q. 1	7.27	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com	58	56	56	51	63	50	58½	Jan. 4	50	Feb. 17								
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	5th Mar.	q. 1¾	7 79	pref	103	97¾	100⅛	99	115	99	103	Jan. 24	102	Jan. 4	100							
1,275,000			194,889	6				1st Nov. '13	q. 1½	15.00	Monarch Knitting Co., com	40	25	27	25	40	25½	40	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 3		30						
	750,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Feb.	q. 1¾	8.75	pref	90	82	82	82	83	80	81	Jan. 10	80	Jan. 2	82		80¼	80	80½	180	90	31
6,000,00		9,833,309	2,110,609	6	4½			15th July '14	q. 1½	5.94	Nova Scotia Steel, com	79	39	107	45¾	154⅛	93¾	128	Jan. 4	91	Feb. 3	106⅛	105⅛	100	98⅜	100	98⅞	90	853
	1,030,000			8	6	12	2	15th Jan.	q. 2 p	7.27	pref	120	110	125	110	115	110	112	Jan. 4	110	Mar. 14								880
2,500,000		2,350,000	512,061	8	8	8	6	2nd Jan.	q. 2	5.83	Ogilvie Flour, com.	123	107	144	107	152	127⅞	142	Jan. 15	137	Feb 27				140	146	140	140	15
	2,000,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Mar.	q. 1¾	6 25	pref.	117	105	120	113	116	44⅛	115	Jan. 19	111	Feb. 6			112⅛	112	112	112	112	30
750,000		600,000	78,039								Ont. Steel Products, com					45	19	34	Jan. 4	18	Mar. 16			22	20	20	20	20	65
	750,000					3	7	15th Feb.	q. 1¾	9.09	pref					91⅛	73												
650,000			42,472	2	2	2	2	2nd Jan.	s. 1	5.13	Pacific-Burt Co. com	32	*28	31	28	29	20	40	Mar. 20	28	Jan. 9	28		40	39	40	40	40	10
	650,000			7	7	7	2½	2nd Jan.	q. 1¾	8.75	pref	85	82½	85	80	83¾	77¼	81	Feb. 14	80	Jan. 3	80							
2,150,600		2,000,000	1,719,899	4	4	4	2	15th Feb.	q. 1	5.47	Penmans, Limited, com	55⅛	48	62	49	78	60	73⅛	Mar. 20	69⅛	Feb. 23		6⅛	74		73¼	72	72½	180
	1,075,000			6	6	6	3	1st Feb.	q. 1½	7.05	pref	84¾	79⅛	83	82	90	82	85	Jan. 6	81⅛	Jan. 30								
5,000,000		5,804,862	2,100,240								Price Bros	60	79			132	60⅛	120	Jan. 5	117	Mar. 22	60			115	115	115	115	5
4,500,000	1,000,000	1,533,000	375,634	7	7	7	3½	15th Feb.	q. 1¾	5.78	Riordan Pulp and Paper, com					150	59	127	Jan. 3	106	Feb. 3			127	125	127	121⅛	125	1,245
1,500,000			688,499	12	12	8	6	1st Jan.	q. 1½	8.10	William A. Rogers, Ltd., com	147	96	103	96	99	85	80	Feb. 15	74	Feb. 20	95							
	900,000			7	7	7	7	2nd Jan.	q. 1¾	7.77	pref	106	99	99	99	99	87	92	Jan. 4	90	Feb. 14	99			90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90½	4
800,000		Def.	703,364	1¾				1st Feb. '13	q. 1¾	7.77	Russell Motor Car, com	20	5	50	10	114	32	92	Jan. 4	70	Feb. 3		43	92	88	9	88	91½	150
	1,200,000			5⅝				1st Aug. '13	q. 1¾	5.83	pref	49	25	76	25	139	66	12	Mar. 29	100	Jan. 15		75	121	119½	122	117	120	442
1,500,000		691,200	39,245								Sawyer-Massey Co., com	30	25	33	25	30	20	24	Mar. 16	19	Mar. 20	31							
	1,500,000			7	3½			2nd June '14	q. 1¾	7.78	pref	88	69	76	69	134½	58					70							
4,000,000		1,950,000	1,080,988								Sherwin-Williams, com	60¾	53	57½	55	99⅜	53⅛	59¾	Mar. 9	56	Feb. 5	60			59	59	59	59	2
	3,000,000										pref	104	97	100	98⅛	100	97⅛	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 11			100	98	99	98	99	30
8,750,00				7	7	7	3¼	15th Mar.	q. 1¾	7.07	Shredded Wheat, com	30⅛	.78	102	92	140⅛	102⅛	137¾	Mar. 1	135	Mar. 29	110¼	109						
	1,250,000		450,597	6	6	6	4¼	1st Jan.	q. 1½	4.44	pref	*94	*92½	99	93	120	95	95	Feb. 19	95	Feb. 19								
1,718,600			417,716	6	6	6	4½	1st Apr.	q. 1½	6 25	Smart-Woods, Ltd., com	20	18	15	20	65	33	55	Jan. 12	50	Jan. 12	40	33						
	1,547,000			5	2½p			1st Apr. '14	q. 1¾	10.00	pref			45	20	101	84												
8,000,000		5,332,113	226,860	7	5¾p		5¾	31st Dec.	q. 1¾	6.93	Spanish River Pulp Mills, com	16⅜	9	9⅛	3	24⅛	3½	19	Jan. 4	13	Feb. 2		8	17⅛	16⅜	17¾	16	17	430
	5,699,100			3½P							pref	*51	31	35	35	70	29	59¼	Jan. 11	51⅛	Jan. 29	35		53		51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	10
11,500,000		10,050,000	4,272,453					15th July '13	q. 1¾	13.20	Steel Co. of Canada, com	20	11	48	8¼	88¼	34¼	71⅛	Jan. 4	52	Feb. 3	49⅛	49⅛	66½	66⅛	68	65¾	66	3,358
	6,496,300										pref	87⅞	69	95	69	107¼	82⅜	100⅛	Jan. 2	93⅛	Feb. 23	94		94¾	94	95	94	94¾	125
650,000				7	3½p	7	5¾	1st Mar.	q. 1¾	7.44	Tooke Bros., com	26	15	18	16	25	16												
	985,000										pref	81	75			83	78	79	Jan. 4	79	Jan. 1								
750,000			71,518	7	7	3½	1¾p	28th Feb.	q. 1¾	9.33	Toronto Paper Co	61	30	45	25	96	44	89	Mar. 13	72	Jan. 16	20							
2,500,000		500,000	120,673	1.88	6¾	1½p		2nd Jan.	s. 2	4.87	Tuckett Tobacco, com	47	29	29¼	29	25	23⅛	22¼	Jan. 18	19⅛	Mar. 14	29							
	2,000,000		218,962								pref.	101	90¼	90	90	90	75	83⅛	Jan. 18	80	Mar. 7	99							
5,000,000		3,500,000	691,225	7	7	7	5¾	16th Jan.	q. 1¾	8.75	Wayagamack com	32¾	21	26⅛	26			95	Jan. 11	80	Mar. 21			80	79⅛	81	79	79	385

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Debentures Outstanding and Int.	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1915 High	Low	Range for year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1,[illegible]05,000	4,122,853	1,244,392	9	1st Jan.	q. 2¼	Canada Landed	63	157¼	163	157⅛		159	159½
6,000,000	20,905,085	5,19[illegible],652	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	188	183	1[illegible]3	168⅜		170	172
1,750,000	6,225,008	1,773,242	10	15th Mar.	[illegible] 2½	Central Canada	190	199			190		
2,462,867	725,667	403,966	6	31st Dec.	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	8	78	76	70		75	77
934,395	1,062,481	240,929	5	2nd July '15	[illegible]	Dominion Savings	81	81	80	80		81	73
2,410,925	2,458,063	685,002	8	2nd July '15	[illegible]	Great West Per.							80⅛
1,200,000	2,598,876	1,414,033	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	140⅛	1[illegible]5	140	138		141	141
2,458,414	11,516,497	2,510,662	12	31st Dec.	q. 3	Huron and Erie	211	209	14	209		209	208¾
978,500	1,914,623	728,163	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Landed Banking	1[illegible]7	1[illegible]7	45	144		145	147
1,250,000	3,112,314	748,734	8	15th Mar.	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	36	31	35	132		134	130
882,889	1,761,804	341,690	1½+8	15th Mar.	q. 1½	London Loan and Sav							
600,000	275,270	705,277	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	1[illegible]6	6	175	160			65
1,500,000	6,986,333	1,573,560	10	31st Mar.	q. 2½	National Trust	2[illegible]3	233	210	210	223		210
1,750,000	4,457,590	1,800,012	9	31st Dec.	q. 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	17	79	175	169		175	160
500,000	650,690	226,408	7	31st Dec.	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan							185
1,500,000	32,104,788	1,848,813	10	31st Dec.	[illegible]	Toronto Gen. Trusts	210	291⅛	212	205⅛		211	214⅛
724,550	84719 25	527,834	8	31st Dec.	q. 2	Toronto Mortgage Co	38	8	140	134		140	140
1,000,000	1,344,920	937,661	5	1st Mar.	[illegible]	Toronto Savings							185
1,000,000	7,00,1000	991,336	10	30th Dec.	[illegible]	Union Trust							170
[illegible]000,000		5,946.27	4	1st Ap[illegible]		Canada Life Assurance							9

Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1915 High	Low	Range for Year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
1,500,000		1,894,479	5	1st Oct	s. 5	Canadian N. Prairie Lands						
800,000	300,000	395,959		1st Oct. '15	q. 2	Canadian Salt	113	110	140	124	135	120
59,133		1,752,420	5	3th Mar.	5	Can North-West Land						
		2,390,163	20	30th Dec.	[illegible]	Confederation Life A			350	330	335	320
6,212,667		531,499	6	1st J ne	1¼	Crows Nest Pass Coal	100	100	83	71	80	
1,000,000		291,961	6	15th Jan.	[illegible] 1½	Dominion Telegraph			90	86		90
3,000,000	3,984,500	77,642				Electrical Dev., pref.						
450,000	p2,909,000	1,458,082	10	1st Jan.	[illegible]	Imperial Life Assur						
500,000	b 232,000		p	1st Mar. '12	s. 2	Intercolonial Coal						
	p 219,700	797,831	p	1st Mar. '12	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref						
3,000,000		513,930		1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke						
2,196,000	2,000,000	421,140	6	15th Jan.	q. 1½	Kaministiquia Power						
556,000	b 666,000	109,976	3	3rd Jan.	s. 3	London Street						
2,000,000		118,225	8	3rd Jan.	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph			136	115		135
925,000	b1,122,000	248,379				Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.						
1,000,000	b1,250,000	176,198				Saint John Ry						
1,164,000	b 756,500	199,996	8	10th July '15	q. 1½	Trinidad Electric	105	100				
2,124,700	1,598,057	575,484	5	15th Dec.	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills	80	80	118½	102		
800,000	b 600,000	541,374		1st Jan.	q. 1¼	West India Electric						

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE SALES LAST YEAR SET NEW RECORD

Gross Profits of $636,629 Were Somewhat Smaller Than in 1915.

EARNED 36.97% ON COMMON

Ten Per Cent. Dividend Declared—Business in West Showed Considerable Improvement.

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, held at Montreal on Tuesday, shows that, while the volume of business done was the largest in the history of the company, the profits were somewhat smaller than in 1915. It is quite likely, however, that the difference is more than accounted for in the deduction for the profits tax for both 1915 and 1916. After this extra appropriation, and the deductions for depreciation and allowing for a full year's dividend on the preferred stock, there remained for distribution $591,629, which is equivalent to 36.97 per cent. on the common stock of the company. This compares with 34.2 per cent. earned the previous year, and a deficit in 1914. A 10 per cent. dividend was declared on the common stock this year, the amount carried forward being equal to 26.97 on the common stock.

The surplus for the year was $431,629, which, together with the previous surplus of $697,837, brought the total surplus up to $1,129,466.

Comparative figures follow:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profits	*$ 636,629	$709,048	†$101,099
Pfd. div.	90,000	90,000	90,000
Balance	$ 546,629	$619,048	†$191,099
Com. div.	160,000	257,710	......
Balance	$ 386,629	$361,338	†$191,099
Prev. bal.	697,836	336,498	527,598
Surplus	$1,084,465	$697,836	$336,498

*—After deducting tax for two years as well as usual depreciation, etc.

†—Deficit.

The business of the company in the West, while not as large as in some years, has been much better than for several years past. The demand for machinery and supplies has only been limited by the ability of the company to secure the necessary goods. The Toronto factory has been operated at maximum capacity throughout the year. The increase in inventories is largely accounted for by the large amount of material required, and the increase in the accounts receivable is due to the larger volume of business done. These factors have necessitated an increase in the accounts payable.

During the year the company acquired the entire common stock of the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., Limited, of Sherbrooke, and will operate that plant as a subsidiary company.

Included in the assets is a deferred charge of $508,920, which represents "expenditures in connection with the installation of machinery for special work." This "special work," THE FINANCIAL POST understands, was the manufacture of shells, in which the company has been very successful.

The company's position as regards working capital is very satisfactory, the surplus being $2,888,330, as compared with $2,766,037 a year ago.

WENTZELL, LIMITED.

Sales for Year Largest in History of Company.

At the annual meeting of Wentzells, Limited, it was shown by the financial statement that the sales for the year had reached $1,394,534, the largest in the history of the company, and that the net profits were $42,303. Out of this, 8,304 was applied to depreciation account; a special Government war tax of $10,270 for the previous year was paid to the Dominion Finance Department, and the usual 7 per cent. preferred and 3 per cent. common dividends were ordered to be paid. The president stated that the increased sales exceeded $200,000 over the preceding year, the net profits were over 3 per cent. on the turnover. The capital of Wentzells, Limited, is $250,000 preferred stock, and $116,000 common. There are no bonds. The following named were elected to the board of directors: H. W. Wentzell, F. P. Ronan, R. Moulton, M.H.A., J. J. Penny, D. S. Hart, John W. Regan. Mr. Wentzell is president and general manager.

SIR THOS. TAIT WOULD SOLVE RLWY'S PROBLEM

Continued from page 1.

cial and other guarantees of such securities.

(b) The Dominion to lease the Canadian Pacific Railway system in perpetuity for a rental equivalent to an agreed annual return on its common stock and to guarantee the payment of all dividends or interest on all the securities of that system which are senior to its common stock and to assume all the liabilities of that company, including all its guarantees on the securities of other railway companies, and the payment of all rentals for which the Canada Pacific Railway is responsible. The Dominion to take over all the assets of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, except those which are not closely connected with the operation of its railways and connections, which assets would be transferred to a separate company for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific shareholders.

These excluded assets would include,

All lands, except those specified as "Surplus Lands" in Schedule "B" of the Company's Annual Report,

Interests in Town Sites,

Timber and Mining Rights,

Collieries and Timber Mills,

Improved Farms and Live Stock,

Natural Gas and Petroleum Rights,

Investments in Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and in West Kootenay Power and Light Company,

Investments in Coal and other Mines,

Balance at credit of Special Income Account,

Proceeds of Land Sales,

Deposits and Loans.

Cash on hand and in Banks, etc., in excess of Current Liabilities.

(c) The Dominion to lease the Grand Trunk system in perpetuity for a yearly rental equivalent to certain rates of dividends per annum on its preference and common stocks to be agreed upon, and to guarantee the payment of all dividends or interest on all the securities of that system which are senior to its preference and common stock, and to assume all the liabilities of that company, including all its gurantees on the securities of other railway companies and the payment of all rentals for which the Grand Trunk Company may be responsible. The Dominion to take over all the assets of the Grand Trunk Company.

(d) The five systems, viz., the existing Government system, the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems (hereinafter called the "Whole System") to be administered for and on behalf of the Dominion, under an agreement with the Dominion, by a company known as the "Canadian Railways Company," to be incorporated and constituted as follows:

(e) The company to be incorporated as above to have a capital of, say, ten million dollars and a Board of Directors of nine members, hereinafter called the "Board." Fifty-one per cent. of the capital to be subscribed and paid for and to be held by the Dominion, and the balance—forty-nine per cent—to be subscribed and paid for and to be held exclusively by citizens of Canada.

The Dominion to guarantee five per cent. per annum dividend on the stock of the said company.

Four of the nine directors to be *appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council,* four by the citizen shareholders of the company, representing forty-nine per cent. of the stock, and the ninth director to be appointed by the Supreme Court of Canada. The directors appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council and by the Supreme Court not to be interested directly or indirectly in the stock of the company.

No corporation, firm or individual to be interested directly or indirectly in more than one hundred shares of the citizen's stock. No stock to be transferred without the consent of the board.

The directors appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council to hold office, one for five years, one for six years, one for seven years and the fourth for eight years, and to be eligible for re-election—subject, however, to dismissal by the *Governor-General-in-Council* in the event of misconduct or incapacity, with right of appeal in such case to the Supreme Court of Canada. These four directors to be the most capable railway administrators obtainable—one of them with experience in operating, one of them in traffic, one of them in finance and accounting and the fourth in legal work.

The directors appointed by the citizen shareholders to be elected annually.

The director appointed by the Supreme Court to hold office for ten years and to be eligible for reappointment, subject, however, to dismissal by the Governor-General-in-Council in the event of misconduct or incapacity with right of appeal in such case to the Supreme Court.

Vacancies due to death or resignation to be filled by the *Governor-General-in-Council* in the case of a director originally appointed by him, in the case of a director appointed by the citizen shareholders by the other three similarly appointed directors until the next annual meeting of the company and by the Supreme Court in the case of the director appointed by it.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the company to be appointed by the *Governor-General-in-Council* from among the four directors similarly appointed and to hold office for eight and seven years, respectively. The chairman to be the chief executive officer of the company. The vice-chairman to assist the president and to represent him in his absence.

The salaries of the members of the board of directors appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council to be sufficient to secure the best men for the positions and the salaries of the other directors to be such as to make it worth the while of able and reliable men to become members of the board.

The board to control and direct the policy of the company and to have complete control of the appointment and work of the officers and employees of the company.

In any year in which the net revenue of the whole system is sufficient to pay all the rentals and other charges payable by the Dominion in respect of the whole system, including interest at an agreed rate on the amount invested in the existing Government system and the interest payable on additional capital expenditure (see Clause "F"), all hereinafter called "fixed charges," the chairman and vice-chairman and other members of the board shall receive a bonus equivalent to an agreed percentage of their respective annual salaries and the citizen shareholders an agreed increase in their dividend, and in the event of the net revenue exceeding the said fixed charges in any year by a percentage to be fixed, the said members of the board shall receive an additional bonus equivalent to an agreed percentage of their respective salaries, and the citizen shareholders shall receive an agreed additional increase in their dividend for that year. Maximum salaries for the respective directors and a maximum dividend for the shareholders to be fixed.

(f) The Dominion to finance the whole system including the provision of the funds for new railways, for all additions and improvements to existing lines and for rolling stock and other equipment chargeable to capital account, as may be stated to be required by the board. In the event of a difference of opinion between the board and the Minister of Railways (representing the Dominion) in respect of any of such capital account requirement, the question to be submitted to the authority referred to in Clause "g" for investigation and report—the decision of such authority to be final.

(g) The construction of a new railway not to be undertaken nor any commitment to it given until an investigation and report in regard to it have been made and the report laid on the table of the House by a competent authority—independent of politics—say, a board of three members thoroughly well qualified for the purpose.

(It might be interjected here that a similar procedure should be followed in all cases involving large expenditures or disbursements of public money on or in connection with works, such as new railways, canals, docks and harbors, dredging, important buildings, etc., and the authority above mentioned might also be utilized to investigate and report in regard to such projects. Every Member of Parliament would thus have knowledge based on independent and competent authority as to what he was voting on and the public would know what their representatives in Parliament had voted for.)

(h) Rates and fares and other charges for transportation and other services not to be increased without the approval of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.

Except as hereinafter specified in Clause (i) rates and fares and other charges are not to be reduced without the consent of the board until a substantial Reserve Guarantee Fund has been provided out of Net Revenue (in excess of the fixed charges, bonuses to directors and extra dividends to shareholders) and the net revenue has been sufficient in three successive years to pay all such fixed charges, bonuses to directors and extra dividends to shareholders, and then only to the extent which, based on the average traffic of the said three years, shall represent a reduction in the net revenue equal to the net revenue in excess of the said fixd charges, bonuses and extra dividends.

(i) The Dominion may by Order-in-Council declare a matter (such as a reduction in transportation or other charges for services rendered or the construction of a new railway) to be one of general policy and direct the board to give effect to such policy, but in the event of the board not concurring in whole or in part in such direction, the Dominion shall reimburse annually to the whole system seventy-five per cent. of the yearly increase in expenditure or of the decrease in revenue of the whole system occasioned by the carrying out of such direction in excess of such increase or decrease as would have been occasioned by the carrying out of such direction to the extent only to which the board concurred in it.

(j) The accounts and books of the company to be continuously audited by an auditor to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council, who shall certify to the balance sheet, profit and loss account and other annual statements of the company.

Sir Thomas explains that it would be necessary under his proposal to guarantee a small dividend on the Grand Trunk common stock in order to secure the consent of the holders to the new scheme. Also he considers it would be necessary to guarantee the interest and other fixed charges—not already guaranteed—of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific systems. The interests of the public he would leave in the hands of the present Board of Railway Commissioners.

Sir Thomas expresses the belief that with the five systems—the C. P. R., the G. T. R., the G. T. P., the I. C. R. and the C. N. R., operating as one, large economies in operation and maintenance could be effected by reduction of staffs, using short routes, etc., while the construction of competing lines could be prevented.

Commenced Business 1901. *Received Dominion Charter June 17th, 1908.*

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Under the control of The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1916

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank			$ 92,377.68
Agents' Balances			47,633.65
Losses Recoverable			5,144.42
			$145,155.75
Debentures:—			
Book Value		$170,112.76	
Less Amount reserved in Accordance with Dominion Government Valuations		8,844.76	
			161,268.00
Loans on Mortgages			143,088.24
Interest Accrued			7,950.43
Mortgage Charges Recoverable			60.79
Office Furniture and Fire Maps (less Depreciation written off)..			5,000.00
			$462,523.21

LIABILITIES.

Losses under Adjustment and Adjustment Expenses outstanding			16,488.88
Amount Retained on account of Re-Insurance			48,766.28
Sundry Creditors			4,631.42
Taxes, Commissions, etc., Accrued			6,888.61
			$ 76,775.19
Reserve for Unearned Premiums			90,204.89
Total Liabilities to the Public			$166,980.08
Capital and Surplus:—			
Capital Authorized and Subscribed, 5,000 Shares of $100 each	$500,000.00		
Capital Paid Up		$174,762.70	
Surplus:—			
Amount at Credit 31st December, 1915..	107,248.63		
Transferred from Revenue Account	22,376.56		
	$129,625.19		
Less Transferred to Investment Reserve.	8,844.76		
		$120,780.43	
			$295,543.13
			$462,523.21

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RANDALL DAVIDSON, - - - - - President
C. A. RICHARDSON, - Vice-President and Secretary
S. E. RICHARDS, W. A. T. SWEATMAN, N. T. HILLARY.

In 1898 a man invested a $1000 in a Debenture

He let the interest on his $1,000 Debenture accumulate with us until to-day his original investment is worth $2,493.35.

Furthermore, as a result of his original investment and the habit of saving created in him, he has since acquired another $8,000 worth of our Debentures.

He was kind enough to say, recently, that it was our plan of showing him how to make profits from his savings that resulted in his owning the fine nest-egg he has to-day.

Would you like to know how he did it? Then write for our book entitled "Profits and Savings." It makes mighty interesting reading.

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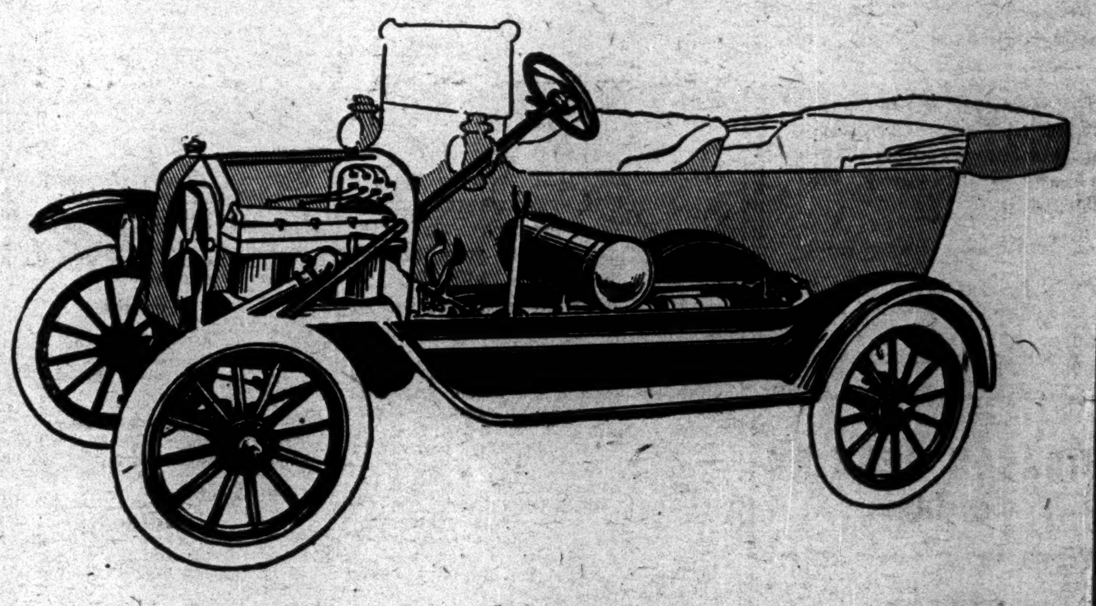

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Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

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Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital (authorized) - $6,000,000
Capital (paid up) - - $1,431,200
Rest and Undivided Profits $848,554

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President, Capt. Wm. Robinson.
Vice-President, Jas. H. Ashdown.
W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell, Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G., E. F. Hutchings, Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., John Stovel.
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A general Banking Business transacted in all Branches.

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V. F. CRONYN.
Manager - - - Toronto Branch

A Large Established Farm Mortgage Loan Company seeks additional loaning connections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Supervisor of Western offices will make appointments for personal interviews in February and March.

Address inquiries with full particulars to

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STOCKS AND BONDS

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TORONTO

Sale of Lands in the City of Edmonton for Arrears of Taxes

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the City of Edmonton will be offered for sale, for arrears of taxes, on Thursday, the 12th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Albion Hall, in the City of Edmonton. Full information, with list of lands can be had by applying to

F. BARNHOUSE,
Treasurer of the City of Edmonton.

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

March Bank Clearings Show a Substantial Gain of 27.9 per cent. for the Dominion—Only Two Cities to Show a Decline.

For March bank clearing returns for the Dominion reported officially to The FINANCIAL POST, showed a gain, as compared with the same month in 1916, of 27.9 per cent. which compares favorably with a gain shown in February of 15.9 per cent. and in January of 25.4 per cent. The gain in the West was 37.6 per cent. and in the East of 24.2 per cent. In the East, Sherbrooke led the way with a gain of 48.4 per cent. Next in order comes St. John with a gain of 32.9; Peterboro, 31.5; Quebec, 29.0; Brantford, 27.5; Hamilton 27.0; Toronto 24.3; and Montreal 24.0 per cent., the other cities in the East also showing substantial increases In the West Saskatoon showed a gain of 70.0; Regina, 63.9; Calgary 61.0; Medicine Hat, 57.3; Lethbridge 55,6; Winnipeg, 41.6, and all the other cities showing gains with the exception of Victoria and Brandon, these cities showing a decline of 6.3 respectively. Following are the figures for the month:

MONTHLY BANK CLEARINGS.

In comparison with same month last year.

Eastern Cities.

	March, 1917	Change	%
Montreal	$328,025,610+	$ 63,445,006	24.0
Toronto	231,728,865+	45,207,323	24.3
Ottawa	21,569,296+	4,010,084	22.9
Hamilton	18,672,519+	8,903,729	27.0
Quebec	17,046,983+	3,796,837	29.0
Halifax	10,543,125+	1,883,605	21.8
London	9,231,757+	778,805	9.2
St. John	8,929,619+	2,209,707	32.9
Brantford ...	3,217,375+	668,057	27.5
Peterboro ...	2,492,826+	595,461	31.5
Sherbrooke ..	3,254,748+	1,060,698	48.4
Total, East..	$654,712,723+	$127,579,322	24.2
Kitchener ...	2,530,566		

Western Cities.

	March, 1917	Change	%
Winnipeg ...	$175,164,866+	$ 51,281,434	41.6
Vancouver ...	29,080,730+	3,864,315	15.4
Calgary	24,580,616+	9,170,066	61.0
Edmonton ...	10,988,506+	1,979,526	21.9
Victoria	6,205,324—	414,488	6.3
Regina	11,660,715+	4,543,658	63.9
Saskatoon ...	7,061,202+	2,867,260	70.0
Moose Jaw ..	4,398,083+	742,527	20.6
F. William...	1,960,004+	302,450	18.8
Brandon	1,993,247—	57,884	2.8
Lethbridge ..	2,967,697+	1,057,878	55.6
N. Westm'ter.	1,107,323+	198,512	22.0
Medicine Hat	2,297,092+	803,338	57.3
Total, West..	$279,465,405+	$ 76,339,592	37.6
Gr. total	$934,178,128+	$203,918,914	27.9

At the time of going to press The FINANCIAL POST received the following bank clearing returns for the week ending Thursday, April 5th; Halifax $2,666,393; St. John, $2,144,611 and Sherbrooke $663,194. A complete list of the clearings will be published in our next week's issue.

U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending March 29 aggregate $5,292,450,000, against $5,381,965,000 last week and $4,054,863,000 in this week last year, an increase of 30.9 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	March 29	I. or D.	March 22
New York	$3,142,330	I 29.1	$3,123,411
Chicago	464,277	I 38.0	459,897
Philadelphia .. .	301,887	I 47.0	337,712
Boston	213,493	I 8.4	216,105
St. Louis	112,969	I 30.0	123,239
Kansas City ...	116,605	I 58.6	120,314
San Francisco ..	76,650	I 47.3	83,714
Pittsburgh	76,632	I 37.2	78,281
Cleveland	54,512	I 39.6	57,476
Detroit	51,364	I 48.7	56,135
Baltimore	38,504	I 2.5	40,396
Cincinnati	38,582	I 18.3	37,931
Minneapolis .. .	27,799	I 25.4	24,886
New Orleans.. .	28,788	I 32.0	33,262
Los Angeles ...	29,105	I 35.2	32,875
Omaha	32,288	I 45.9	31,078
Milwaukee	23,264	I 31.7	24,724
Atlanta	20,365	I 41.2	23,446
Louisville	16,750	I .4	20,454
Richmond	21,565	I 40.3	22,941
Buffalo	15,657	I 22.1	16,110
Seattle	18,440	I 36.0	22,496
St. Paul	12,835	D14.8	14,197

MONEY.

Money in London has been distinctly easy all week, falling as low as 3 per cent. on Thursday in sympathy with the reduction in the Bank of England rate from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The bank rate is now back at the level which prevailed from August 8, 1914, up to July of last year, when it was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. A reduction of ½ per cent. in January, followed by this week's reduction of ½ per cent. has brought it back to the former level.

The £50,000,000 of treasury bills offered for sale last week was readily absorbed at 4¾ per cent. for three months; 4⅞ per cent. for six months, and 5 per cent. for twelve months. Purchasers of these securities were evidently lacking, as they can now be sold in the market at 4¼ per cent. for three months; 4⅜ per cent. for six months and 4¾ per cent. for twelve months, which is a considerable advance over the sale prices.

It is very hard to estimate the value of moneys in London, especially in view of the entry of the United States into the war, with the consequent certainty of greater financial assistance to the Allies. It may result in the placing of further large loans by Great Britain and thus relieve them of their desire to attract American funds. One of the principal reasons for the high money rates in London was to keep American money there, which was in effect the same as floating another loan in the United States, although of course such money is far less stable in character.

Logically, money being the cheapest thing there is, as exemplified by the high prices of commodities, should be particularly cheap in all centres until the fall, as compared at least with the last two years.

Money in New York has remained steady throughout the week at from 2 to 2½ per cent. A cessation of gold imports and higher money rates are anticipated as a result of the United States entry into the war.

EXCHANGE.

The feature of the week has been the lively fluctuations in francs. On the war news, they have advanced quite sharply from 5.84½ to 5.70 for demand and 5.83½ to 5.69 for cables.

Demand sterling has continued steady and unchanged at 4.75 9-16, with cables at 4.76 7-16.

Roubles are reported steady at 28.30 and 28.50.

New York funds have ruled at 7-16 to 15-32 premium, considerable quantities having been sold at these rates. It is rather difficult to account for the strength, especially in view of the fact that American subscriptions to the Canadian loan will be paid in full on April 16. It is to be expected that a drop in New York funds will take place soon.

MONTREAL.

A. E. Finnemore, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Paris, has been transferred to the branch at Cornwall.

PROVINCIAL.

The Provincial Bank of Canada has opened a branch in Quebec City, in the suburb of St. Sauveur, under the management of J. Alphonse Fugere. This is the second branch of the Bank opened in Quebec City.

MERCANTILE BANK.

The directors of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas has elected Benjamin Joy, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, of Boston, and Adolf Stahl, director of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco, directors.

UNION.

A license to the Union Bank of Canada permitting it to conduct an agency at No. 49 Wall Street, in New York City, has been granted by the State Superintendent of Banks.

MERCHANTS.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable May 1, to stockholders of record, on April 14.

MOLSONS.

H. E. Paul, accountant of the Molsons Bank at Clinton, for the past five years, has been transferred to the branch at Alvinston as manager.

NORTHERN CROWN.

W. Eadie, manager of the Northern Crown Bank at Binscarth, Sask., has been transferred to the branch at Red Deer, Alta., as manager.

COMMERCE.

A. L. Laird, for the past two years teller in the Bank of Commerce at Dundas, has been transferred to the branch at Guelph.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. L. Booth, teller in the Brussels branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been transferred to the branch at Hamilton. Mr. Booth has been succeeded by Miss Vera Hoover, who has been on the staff at Brussels for nearly a year.

NEW HAT CONCERN.

Fried Grills Company to Make Felt Hats in Guelph.

On June 1st Fried Grills Hat Company, Ltd., will commence the manufacture of hard and soft felt hats in Guelph. A building affording a floor space of 2,200 sq. feet has been secured, and machinery is now being installed. The intention is to make hats to retail at $2.50, $3 and $4.

The firm is practically identical with Fried Grills & Co., Toronto, who have for years been acting as wholesalers in hats. Some new capital has been taken in, however, though the stock is still very closely held.

W. O'Keefe, who was formerly in the hotel business in Marlbank, Ont., and who has been living recently in Tweed, Ont., has purchased two hotels in the latter town, the Queen's and the Huyck House. The former will be managed by a former employee of the proprietor, while the latter will be run by Mr. O'Keefe himself.

Sweet Bros. sold their 100-acre farm half a mile south of Exeter, for the sum of $10,000.

EFFECT OF AMERICA'S PART IN GREAT WAR.

Continued from page 1.

is a wise course, considering the present wealth of the nation, and the danger of further inflation by creating new money, not to mention the fact that the national financial resources of the nation will thus be conserved to aid the Allies.

As An Active Force.

As an active combatant in the war, the States promises to become at once an important factor and to increase that importance with the continuation of the conflict. Her navy will be of great assistance in policing the Atlantic and in offsetting the submarine menace; in fact, if necessary, American goods could be moved to England in large convoys with the protection of battleships. This becomes of greater importance when it is considered that now that the States and Japan are joined to the same common cause, the Pacific fleet could be safely moved to the Atlantic. Further, German ships now lying in American ports should prove of great importance in maintaining exports of munitions and supplies to Europe.

As for men, we might consider the potentialities of the United States by multiplying the population by that of Canada. However, there will not likely be need for a great many American soldiers in Europe. The fact that the States has joined the Allies should shorten the campaign, but if Germany is able to hold out for a long period, the American army to be raised by the President's suggestion, will form a reserve which disposes of any fear that exhaustion of man power will handicap the Allies.

Economic Aspects.

The prospect of a great nation like the United States going to war has a surprisingly small effect upon the country's economic outlook. The fact is that so far as her industries are concerned, the country has been at war to all intents and purposes for a couple of years. So far as the manufacture of munitions is concerned, she can go on and do for herself what she has been doing for the Allies, without interfering with their supplies, owing to the fact that they are now in a position to meet most of their own needs. Besides, as the States is an ally, her output becomes to a large extent part of the common fund.

So far as labor is concerned, there would appear to be no need for apprehension. If the American people accept the responsibility which war places upon them, they will be able to increase production far beyond the reduction of labor by the raising of any military forces which will be needed for many months. In England we have the example of a nation with practically all of her available men under arms and with production actually on a greatly enlarged scale.

Effect in Canada.

It is not expected that the decision of the States to join the Allies will have any great effect upon Canadian business or finance. Such a development has been pretty well discounted. If the basis of preparation is such as to cause greater consumption of raw materials, there may be some effect, but so far as industry is concerned, it is figured that direct cooperation will not change conditions much from what they have been, nor will there be a disposition to cut off supplies from Canada for products to be used in the common cause. However. closer co-operation and satisfactory financial arrangements may result in a more general distribution of Allied munitions orders as between Canada and the United States. Again, looking to the future, the participation of the United States disposes of the idea that Canada will receive favorable treatment in export markets, that is excepting those within the empire.

As to finances, the new role of the United States makes it necessary that Canada should consider paying her own way so long as the war lasts. If the war continues to drag along it may quite well be that the American market will not be favorable to Canadian loans, while at the same time we should endeavor so far as possible to leave such funds for the benefit of Britain and France.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized - - $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - 12,900,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, 14,300,000
Total Assets - - - - 270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

360 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-three Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

BRITISH WEST INDIES

ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON, ENGLAND
Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.

NEW YORK CITY
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Private Executors--

who find that the duties which they have assumed under Wills take up too much of their time, are invited to consult this Company.

The fees charged for acting as Attorney or Agent for Executors, holding the securities of the Estate for safekeeping, collection of interest, etc., are very moderate.

We shall be pleased to quote fees and to have a representative call on you when and where desired.

Montreal Trust Company

Toronto Office - Royal Bank Building

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President.
R. B. Angus
A. Baumgarten
A. D. Braithwaite
E. J. Chamberlin
H. R. Drummond
C. B. Gordon
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
E. B. Greenshields
C. R. Hosmer
Sir William Macdonald
Capt. Herbert Molson
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

A. E. HOLT, Manager.

TORONTO BRANCH, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

BRUCE L. SMITH - - - - Manager.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

Head Office - - - - - - 346 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

J. T. GORDON, Esq., President
(President. Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.)

WILLIAM HARVEY, B.L., Vice-President and Managing Director.
W. E. LUGSDIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Authorized Capital .... $ 1,000,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid 750,000.00
Reserve and Surplus 500,000.00
Total Assets 15,000,000.00

Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.

By appointing this Company your Trustee and Executor or Financial Agent, you ensure expert and continuous service, and safeguard your Estate against mismanagement and loss.

Will forms supplied on request, free.

All business of a Trust nature transacted.

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor, choose one whose fixed policy is to give

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

to Estates being administered by it.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860,225.00

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Mercantile Trust Company of Canada

LIMITED

Hamilton, - - - Canada

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian. Correspondence invited.
Write for Booklet on our Guaranteed Investments, which are authorized for trustee funds.

Cyrus A. Birge, *President* S. C. Macdonald, *Manager*

5% AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Over 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees, or Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment. Terms one to five years.

THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

A Good Investment for Trust Funds

An investment which combines the greatest possible safety with a very satisfactory interest return is offered to holders of Funds in

Our Guaranteed Investment Plan

We recommend this plan, and gladly give fullest particulars on request.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

FEATHERSTON OSLER, K.C., D.C.L., President.
Hamilton Cassels, K.C., LL.D., Vice-Pres.
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Vice-Pres.
A. D. Langmuir, General Manager. W. G. Watson, Asst. General Manager.
Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

SUGGESTS THAT A COMMISSION BE APPOINTED

Closer Trade Relations Between Canada and West Indies Very Desirable.

CONFEDERATION OPPOSED

James Hutchison, President of West India Electric Co., of Jamaica, Says Question Requires Very Close Study.

I quite agree with the statement of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, in his address at Ottawa, that the idea of admitting the West India Islands into the Canadian Confederation is not a practical one. These colonies have had no experience with responsible government and are a long way from being educated up to this point. The attempt was made many years ago with the larger Island of Jamaica, and resulted in failure.

At present the Legislative Council is composed of a certain number of elected members, but the majority are nominated and official, the latter retaining control.

The inhabitants are distinctly loyal to the British Government and appreciate thoroughly the advantage of living under British rule.

I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be mutually beneficial to have a closer trade relationship. To attain a maximum result, however, would require very close study of the question before the difficulties could be surmounted. The best of steamship communication between a Dominion port and the Islands would be a prime necessity. Jamaica at present enjoys an excellent service with New York, and finds the large market of the United States attractive. The Canadian consumption of tropical products is limited, and it might be necessary to combine the English and the Canadian markets in some arrangement , so that the West Indian would always find a ready sale for his produce.

Committee to Co-operate.

A permanent committee, composed of two members appointed by the British Government and two by the Canadian Government, and one from each of the West Indian colonies, would be likely to bring about the quickest results desired regarding trade relationship.

From the standpoint of the West Indian, I believe that a confederation of all the islands and the colonies on the main land would be greatly in their interest. At the present time they are very much over-governed, and the attendant expense involved in keeping up vice-regal establishments and legislatures in the different colonies, with their small revenues, is too great a strain on each of them. A federal union would substantially reduce the expense for government, and would enable the Islands to inaugurate more extensive public improvements and to develop their native industries on more aggressive lines. In union there is strength. It would also be a great advantage to the residents of the different islands were a Court of Appeal established, which would eliminate the necessity of taking cases to the Judicial Committee in England.

The Sugar Industry.

The British Government has at last come to see the wisdom of encouraging the development of the sugar industry in the Islands. Had they adopted a liberal policy with their colonies in this matter years ago, instead of building up the beet sugar cultivation on the continent of Europe, by offering free entrance into the British market, the West Indies would have been producing today all the sugar required in the British Empire, and at the same time would be in a very prosperous condition financially, and offering a large market for exports from other parts of the Empire. There is considerable agitation going on at present, in Jamaica especially, relative to the adoption of the central factories system for the production of sugar. There is plenty of vacant land in Jamaica for this purpose, and a fair amount of labor in normal times, although just at present it is scarce owing to the departure of several contingents for military purposes. There may be more difficulty in this direction in the immediate future, owing to the adoption of conscription by the Legislature.

There is no doubt there is a bright future for the West India Islands, and that with time their trade will become more valuable and coveted.

Dealing with the question of the proposed union, Canada recently said:—

> There would be advanced, no doubt, the objection that the British West Indies by reason of a population of about two millions compared with Canada's poulation of over seven millions would be in a minority in a combined House, and therefore liable, perhaps, to disabilities, but it may be pointed out that though the representatives of any one Province of Canada are in a minority at Ottawa, no Province appears to suffer from any serious grievances, and all appear to share equally in the prosperity of the Dominion. It must be borne in mind also that the local affairs of each part of the British West Indies would be entirely under the control of their own Governments, which would ensure the maintenance of the old individual traditions.
>
> In like manner discussion would centre around the important problem of finance. At present we understand the revenue of the British West Indies is dependent almost entirely on the Customs receipts authorized by the tariffs—in other words, the tariff exists for revenue purposes. Were Canadian goods to be received by the Islands free of duty, while it would lower the cost of living in the Islands their revenue would be seriously depleted, and the West Indies would become largely dependent on the subsidy which, in the event of Confederation, they would receive from the Dominion Government in common with other Provinces. These Canadian Provinces however, have other sources of revenue; mutual arrangements would no doubt be made to place West Indian revenue on a satisfactory basis, having regard to the future development of sugar and other West Indian industries by Canadian interests.

RIORDON PULP & PAPER COMPANY

6% First Mortgage Bonds

Assets over seven times Bonds outstanding.

Earnings for 1916 fifteen times Bond interest.

A copy of a new circular which we have prepared will be sent on request.

Royal Securities Corporation Limited

164 St. James Street - MONTREAL
12 King Street East - TORONTO

CONSOLIDATED FELT.

Company Made a Small Profit in 1916.

Some improvement in the affairs of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company was indicated in the annual report presented to the shareholders this week, showing profits of $4,150, as against a deficit of $48,965 in 1915. This company has been hard hit by the conditions which have prevailed since the outbreak of the war owing to the advance of raw materials to abnormally high levels—to such levels, in fact, that there has been little market for products. The report says:—

> The year 1916, while considered alone, merely shows that operations were made without loss. In view of stringent conditions and abnormal increasing costs of raw materials, your board feel that the statement to that extent is satisfactory, and shows definite progress over the two previous years. A very large portion of the raw materials required for 1917 had been purchased and were on hand before selling prices were determined. With the great advance in these prices if a fair volume of business is obtained with the more economic cost of manufacture the company will have a satisfactory statement for the year 1917.

The profit and loss compares as follows:

	1916.	1915.
Net sales	$577,766	$503,659
Gross increase	51,613	19,011
Charges	47,463	67,977
Net gain	4,150	*48,965
Previous surplus	131,544	180,360
Sinking fund profit	1,200	150
Total surplus	136,894	131,544

*Deficit.

In the balance sheet, moveable assets are shown at $2,550,630 and current liabilities at $314,406. Total assets are $3,191,546.

President Menocal, of Cuba, estimates the 1917 crop of sugar roughly at 2,850,000 tons, wihch is larger than the 1915 although less than the 1916 yield. The losses as the result of the recent disturbances have been serious.

BIG INCREASE IN PROFITS OF CON. RUBBER CO.

Available Surplus Represented 22% on Common Stock.

BIG STOCKS ON HAND

Unsettled Conditions Have Necessitated the Tying-up of Large Sums in Order to Maintain Supplies of Raw Materials.

The benefits which the general industrial prosperity and demand for certain products for war purposes have brought to the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company are shown in the annual statement which was presented to the shareholders this week. Net sales increased from $7,522,147 in 1915 to $12,094,695; however, there was at the same time a large increase in the cost of raw materials, etc., with the result that net profits stood at $905,205, compared with $534,978 a year ago. Provision for war taxes and preferred dividends left a surplus of $617,601, which was carried forward as surplus, making the total of this account $3,307,900. The year's surplus available for common stock distribution was at the rate of 22.0 per cent. on the total outstanding; however, the directors evidently considered that under the present unsettled conditions, and especially in view of heavy current obligations, it was not advisable to make a distribution. Following are comparative figures of profit and loss:—

	1915	1916
Net sales	$ 7,522,147	$12,094,695
Cost of goods, etc.	6,987,167	11,189,490
Net profits	534,978	905,205
War tax	....	77,624
Pref. dividends	192,123	209,978
Surplus	342,854	617,601
Surplus Jan. 1	2,347,262	2,690,298
	$2,690,118	$ 3,307,900

There was something in the nature of a surprise for the shareholders in the announcement made after the meeting of the new Board of Directors, following the general session, that T. H. Rieder, who has been vice-president and general manager of the company, had been elected to the presidency, to succeed W. H. Robinson. Major V. E. Mitchell, K.C., is the new vice, while A. D. Thornton has been added to the board. Mr. Rieder has been largely responsible for the administration of the company's affairs for some time, and his success establishes confidence in his ability to assume the duties of higher office.

The Company's Year.

It was explained to the shareholders that the volume of business transacted, which was the largest in the history of the company, was due partially to the increased selling value of products and the heavy increase in automobile tire sales, orders for war equipment and the development of a large export trade.

A feature of the balance sheet, and one which evidently has a bearing upon the policy of accumulating large reserves, is the large increase in inventories which reflects itself in accounts payable. Inventories have increased from $3,432,745 to $5,372,432, or nearly $2,000,000, while bills payable have increased from $971,297 to $2,771,244, and accounts payable from $460,487 to $1,168,536. Reserve for bad debts has been increased from $172,081 to $846,224. In the assets, in addition to the enlarged item of inventories, property and plants have increased from $5,607,514 to $6,256,951, accounts and bills receivable from $1,490,492 to $2,319,130, while investment and good will has grown from $4,218,056 to $4,511,094, and miscellaneous assets from $276,675 to $447,097.

The president pointed out that the increase in inventories was necessitated by the increased cost of raw materials, and the need of protecting stocks so as to insure steady production; the condition was likely to continue throughout the current year. Continuing, he said:—

> In the last Annual Report you were advised of the contemplated reopening of the Granby factory. This was accomplished early in 1916, and a steady production from that factory assisted materially in enabling your company to fill the increased volume of export and other business.
>
> All your factories operated at the fullest extent towards capacity that available and suitable help would allow. Some minor extensions were made at several factories, and now there is ample factory capacity for a further increased business, provided a sufficient number of workers can be obtained. Your factories have been kept in thorough repair and up to date in all respects.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1916.

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting the report of the Company's business for the year 1916 showing a substantial increase in the profits.

Your Directors are pleased to report that the profits for the year amounted to		$1,526,615.88
From this must be deducted the amount allowed for Reserve for Depreciation	$149,480.60	
Also Interest paid during the year	46,083.53	
		195,564.13
Balance, being Net Profits		$1,331,051.75

The Net Profits for the year were $1,038,493.13 more than for 1915.

The installation of the bleaching plant at Merritton was completed and in operation in November, and is now producing the highest grade of bleached sulphite, which commands a much higher price than the unbleached sulphite formerly produced at this plant.

On November 21st your Directors purchased a majority interest in the Capital Stock of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, New York, who have been our largest customer for many years. The product of the Ticonderoga Company, about 30,000 tons of soda pulp and high grade book papers, for the year 1917 has been sold at prices very much in excess of those obtained during 1916. From a perusal of the Ticonderoga Balance Sheet, copy of which is sent you herewith, your Directors feel sure that you will be satisfied with the value of the properties purchased.

The prices now being obtained, under contracts, for our products are considerably in excess of the prices obtained in 1916. Owing to the heavy demand for pulp, the curtailment of production in Europe and the difficulty and excessive cost of transportation we anticipate high prices throughout the year. Should present conditions continue your Directors expect a banner year for 1917.

On behalf of the Board,
Montreal, February 19th, 1917.

C. RIORDON,
President.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1916.

ASSETS.

PROPERTIES—		
Timber Limits, Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, etc., at the values adopted at June 1, 1912, with subsequent additions, less depreciation		$7,295,074.02
INVESTMENTS—		
In the Capital Stocks of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company and other Companies and Canadian Govt. War Loan		619,268.44
CURRENT ASSETS—		
Inventories of Logs, Lumber, Supplies, and Expenditure on Logging Operations, Season 1916-17	$1,332,954.10	
Accounts Receivable (less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts)	460,400.56	
Cash	117,205.99	
		1,910,560.65
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS—		
Including Insurance, Taxes, etc., paid in advance		95,227.97
		$9,920,131.08

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK—			
SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED—			
Authorized	$1,500,000.00		
Issued		$1,000,000.00	
COMMON—			
Authorized and Issued		4,500,000.00	
			$5,500,000.00
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND DEBENTURES, due June 30, 1942—			
Authorized	$2,500,000.00		
Issued		$2,037,000.00	
LESS—			
Bonds in Treasury	300.00		
Redeemed for Sinking Fund	155,200.00	155,500.00	
			1,881,500.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES—			
Bank Loans		496,000.00	
Accounts Payable		395,565.43	
Accrued Liabilities		52,682.57	
			944,248.00
SURPLUS AT REORGANIZATION			255,512.74
SURPLUS—			
Balance at December 31, 1915		375,634.47	
Earnings for the year before charging Bond Interest		1,331,051.75	
		$1,706,686.22	
DEDUCT—			
Bond Interest	95,315.88		
Dividend on Preferred Stock for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916	70,000.00		
Dividend paid on Common Stock at the rate of 3½% and Bonus of 1%	202,500.00	367,815.88	
			1,338,870.34
			$9,920,131.08
CONTINGENT LIABILITY—			
Bills under Discount	$195,564.58		

No provision has been made for any tax which may be payable for the year 1916 under the Business War Profits Tax Act, 1916.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

Montreal, February 13, 1917.

To the Shareholders of
THE RIORDON PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

We have examined the books and accounts of The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, and find that the annexed Balance Sheet at December 31st, 1916, is correctly prepared therefrom.

During the year only actual additions have been charged to Property Account, and sufficient provision has been made for Depreciation of Plant and Equipment.

The Inventories of Logs, Lumber and other Manufactured Product and Supplies have been prepared from the book records, and have been valued at approximate cost. Physical Inventories of Lumber and Supplies were taken during the year, and the book records were adjusted in accordance therewith.

Sufficient provision has been made for Doubtful Accounts Receivable and for all ascertainable liabilities. The Bank Balances have been verified by Certificates from the Company's Bankers.

We certify that in our opinion the annexed Balance Sheet at December 31, 1916, is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
GEO. A. TOUCHE & CO. } Joint Auditors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT
CHAS. RIORDON

VICE-PRESIDENT
CARL RIORDON

S. B. Pemberton, J. S. Douglas W. G. White, C. E. Read.

Financial Agents in London—Anglo-Canadian Finance Company, No. 6 Old Jewry, E.C.

Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company

TICONDEROGA, N.Y.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1916.

ASSETS.

CAPITAL ASSETS (Book Values)—			
Mill Plant, Machinery, Equipment and Real Estate	$1,775,533.14		
Less—Reserve for Depreciation	95,000.00		
		$1,680,523.14	
Wood Lands		2,948.50	
			$1,683,481.64
INVESTMENTS—			
Stock in other Corporations (at Cost)		76,038.50	
Bonds of the Company purchased for redemption purposes, $1,000 par value (at Cost)		952.57	
			76,991.07
CURRENT ASSETS—			
Inventories of Raw Materials, Pulpwood, Finished Product, Merchandise, etc.	590,856.93		
Advances in connection with Pulpwood Contracts	9,901.84		
		600,758.77	
Notes and Accounts Receivable		427,130.63	
Cash in Banks and on Hand		20,675.07	
			1,048,564.47
INSURANCES, TAXES, Etc., PAID IN ADVANCE			29,573.88
			$2,838,611.06

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK—			
Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference — Authorized — 3,000 Shares of $100 each		$ 300,000.00	
Issued—1,930 Shares of $100 each		193,000.00	
Less—1,127 Shares of $100 each redeemed		112,700.00	
803 Shares of $100 each			$ 80,300.00
COMMON—			
Authorized—4,000 Shares of $100 each		400,000.00	
Issued—3,600 Shares of $100 each			360,000.00
BONDS—			
1st Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, 1900 Issue		282,000.00	
1st Mortgage and Refunding 5% Gold Bonds, 1905 Issue		246,500.00	
1st Mortgage and Refunding 6% Gold Bonds 1914 Issue		471,500.00	
Authorized Issue		$1,000,000.00	
DEDUCT—			
1st Mortgage and Refunding 6% Gold Bonds Pledged as Collateral Security	112,500.00		
Held in Treasury	173,000.00	285,500.00	
			714,500.00
MORTGAGES PAYABLE ON REAL ESTATE PURCHASED			10,800.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES—			
Bank Loans		$ 454,091.15	
Accounts and Bills payable		115,840.36	
Wages Accrued		6,809.88	
Bond Interest Accrued		14,059.59	
Dividends Accrued to December 31, 1916, payable on Preferred Stock called in for redemption		79,764.66	
			670,565.64
SURPLUS—			
Balance December 31, 1915, after charging arrears of Dividend on Preferred Stock, etc.		$ 547,016.88	
Profits for the year ending December 31, 1916, after deducting Bank Interest		509,675.05	
		$1,056,691.93	
Deduct—Bond Interest for the year	$38,806.51		
Dividend on Preferred Stock for the year	15,440.00		
		54,246.51	
			1,002,445.42
			$2,838,611.06
CONTINGENT LIABILITY—			
Notes Receivable under Discount	$18,316.00		

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

Montreal, February 15th, 1917.

To the Shareholders of
TICONDEROGA PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company for the year ended December 31, 1916, and certify that the above Balance Sheet has been correctly prepared therefrom, and, in our opinion, shows the true financial position of the Company at December 31, 1916, and the results of its operations for the year ended that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President, Chas. Riordon; Vice-President, Carl Riordon, C. S. Merrill, T. E. Warren, Allen Curtis, Geo. E. Challes, T. J. Stevenson, L. Macfarlane, F. B Whittet.

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

President, - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Single insertion	$ 1.50 per inch
Yearly insertion	40.00 per inch
Financial Reports, Prospectuses, etc.,	15 cents per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Canada and Mexico	$3.00 per annum
United States	3.50 per annum
Great Britain, Ireland and Colonies having minimum postal rates	12s. 6d.
France and other Countries	16s. 6d.

Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

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THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
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Toronto, April 7, 1917.

NOT A TIME TO SHIP OARS.

CANADA and Canadians must not make the grave error of concluding that the advent of the United States as one of the Allies relieves this country one degree in its grave and serious duties and obligations. The harbor of peace may appear to be closer and the storm clouds less dense, but this is no time to ship oars; the roughest waters are often encountered just outside the haven of safety. Rather we should set to the task with energy renewed by brighter hopes and the knowledge that the greater the immediate effort and sacrifice the sooner the great aim will be accomplished.

The complete subjugation of the arch-enemy of the great democratic nations can be most effectually brought about by the constant development of the crushing force of the Allies. That power should be expanded until complete victory is a recognized fact. Any weakening with the assumption that the tide of battle is flowing in our favor will not only heaten and sustain the defensive power of the opposing forces, but will handicap the Allies in setting their terms of peace.

In Canada there is an imperative need for increasing financial reserves and exportable surplus of natural products. This means elimination of waste in the every-day routine of the people. The action of the United States in joining the Allies may mean, in the event of the war being drawn out for another year or so, that we will be entirely dependent upon our own financial resources with American capital being used at home or for the interests of Britain or her Allies. With a curtailment of extravagance and practical economy we can not only pay our own way, but we can aid in financing Britain's munitions expenditures in this country. The Minister of Finance could aid in bringing about the desired public attitude and add to his revenues by some judiciously placed taxes on imported luxuries. It is the duty of the government to check extravagance. Asking the people to eliminate waste is not so effective as making them do it.

POST-WAR TRADE.

THE prospect that Canada, as the result of her part in the European conflict, would be in an advantageous position to compete with the United States in foreign markets after the war, cannot be further held out if Congress carries out the program which President Wilson has outlined. Concessions there will probably be in the development of inter-Empire trade, but we must expect to be on an equal footing with regard to Russia and other foreign markets. In this connection it may be pointed out that many students of trade conditions were very dubious as to whether any such preferential scheme as discussed could be effectively worked out. On the other hand, however, there are indications that as the result of war-time production, the development of natural and industrial resources and the creation of a spirit of confidence to compete in world markets, Canadian manufacturers will, after the war, become aggressive bidders for certain lines of foreign business, especially if the needs are on such an extensive basis as is now indicated.

HELPING THE FARMER.

THE interest being taken by the boards of trade and other civic bodies in the affairs of the farmer and the problem of production is an omen of the times which may have far-reaching results in bringing the agriculturist and the manufacturer to see eye to eye in regard to our national interests. So far as practical results are concerned city pilgrimages during the rush days of spring seeding may be made effective if energies are properly directed. But the man who thinks that with pockets filled with cigars he is going out for a few days rest-cure treatment for the spring fever had better remain at his desk.

PAYING DIRECTORS FOR GUARANTEES.

THE shareholders of the Monarch Knitting Company have been called to confirm an unusual procedure by the directors—at least unusual so far as shareholders are formally made aware. They are asked to sanction the payment of $10,000 each to President Lalor and Manager Burns in compensation for guarantees which they have given in connection with the company's advances from the bank. On the face of it the proposition appears to be one in which the company pays two officials $20,000 for which there is no actual service rendered. Analysis indicates a different state of affairs. It appears that these directors have been placing themselves behind the company's credit for some time in order to secure advances from the bank. This they were content to do without compensation under normal conditions. But conditions are abnormal. The last statement showed that their guarantees were behind advances of about $666,000, and the amount is now probably larger. The point is that the company is getting the benefit of the credit of two officials whose service could probably not be duplicated for much more than $20,000. Without this credit to enable the accumulation of large reserve stocks the company would be in bad shape in these unsettled times. Then, too, the guarantees which these men have given are no doubt of a substantial character and undoubtedly represent assets which could be used in other ways to bring large returns. The situation is an abnormal one and abnormal measures must, therefore, be considered. At the same time the course being taken is not one which will meet with favor on principle.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

CANADA at the present time is looking to the United States for settlers. With immigration from the old land cut off, with our labor forces depleted by organization of an army for Europe and with the national conscience burdened with the responsibility of increasing our production of food stuffs, we are vitally interested in bringing new farmers from the only country upon which we can readily draw while the war continues—and probably for some time thereafter. But the more important question is as to whether American farmers are looking to Canada. And, if they are looking, does what they see create a favorable impression.

This country has had no better advertisement of her agricultural productivity and resources than the crops of the past couple of years. Big yields and good prices represent results, and after all, results are the great factor. The idea that newcomers may be forced under arms, which has been spread with more or less deliberation, may have a deterrent effect to some extent, but with the more practical people the war problem will rather be the effect upon taxation which the country's expenditures may have. In this connection capital should be made of the fact that while Canada is doing her own war financing her increased revenue is not out of the land, but from taxes on luxuries, letters, war profits, etc. The burden of the war expenses has not been put on the land because it has been recognized that the prosperity of the agricultural class is essential to the encouragement of increased production. The newcomer has nothing to fear in the way of war burdens.

FUTURE OF THE WEST INDIES.

THE article appearing in this issue from the pen of James Hutchison, the President of the West India Electric Company, is a valuable contribution to the discussion which has recently arisen as to the future political status of the islands—a discussion to which zest has been added by an American opinion that owing to their geographical location the group should be made an adjunct of the United States. Canadian readers have for some time had before them opinions on the question by T. B. MacAulay and others, and a couple of weeks ago the London "Times" editorially referred to a proposition for the union of Newfoundland and the Indies with the Dominion of Canada, to which "Truth" responded by referring to the cool effrontery of the newest Imperialists who would place Great Britain at a disavantage in her trade relations.

The opinion of Mr. Hutchison does not favor the inclusion of the Indies in Canadian Confederation, and his arguments bear the weight of experience in the actual conditions prevailing. The success which British administration has won in handling the affairs of strange peoples in the world's far corners is something which should be regarded as an important and practical factor in considering any plans for a change. No other government has had the experience of that of England in governing peoples who have not shown ability in governing themselves. At the same time, as Mr. Hutchison suggests, there would appear to be mutual advantages to be gained by closer trade relations.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Railway Commission has decided to limit the length of freight trains—to the hauling power of the locomotive.

• • •

PRESIDENT WILSON has evidently come to realize that the pen is not mightier than the sword if the other fellow doesn't think so.

• • •

THE contributions which Canadian factories have made to the Allies' supply of munitions of war will be an astonishment to the world when they are fully known, according to the British Minister of Munitions.

• • •

PRESIDENT WILSON'S plan to finance the country's war expenses by current taxation rather than by loans should give Sir Thomas White something to think about. There can be little doubt but that Canada would have been better off economically to have discharged a greater portion of her war burden as she went along.

• • •

JUDGING by the comparatively smooth adjustments by which the United States is entering the greatest war of history there would appear to be but little economic difference between conducting war and handling war business.

• • •

IN DEALING with the country's railway problem Sir Thomas Tait has hit the nail on the head in his description of the weaknesses of government control. Accepting his own arraignment of public ownership evils it does not appear that his solution overcomes them.

• • •

THERE is still no adequate explanation of why, nearly three years after the outbreak of the war, it should require another year before arrangements can be made for the manufacture in Canada of a rifle suitable for troops in the field. In the meantime the government has taken over the Ross plant, which now stands idle. Quite evidently there is need for efficient business methods somewhere.

• • •

WHILE the Dominion Government is considering means to solve the financial difficulties of the railways and the Railway Commission is adjusting rates to give them returns which will provide a "living" profit, the provincial treasurer of Manitoba is busy on a little scheme to raise the revenue of that province by a million dollars by increasing the taxation on these same railways.

WHY NORTHCLIFFE SUCCEEDS

An Intimate Sketch of This Efficient and Dynamic Publisher.

The following is part of an article on Lord Northcliffe appearing in Everybody's Magazine from the pen of Isaac F. Marcosson. It gives an insight into the reasons why Northcliffe has been able to do what no American publisher has ever done—make his string of publications a real political force. Also it shows enough of the man and his methods to give a hint of the reasons for his business success.

Northcliffe was editing a weekly newspaper at seventeen. Meanwhile he had toured the continent as a traveling secretary and divined then the possibilities of international complications of which he warned the world so persistently for many years. And not the least of these warnings was about the menace of war with Germany.

His provincial apprenticeship was as editor of a cycling paper at Coventry. Here he learned the whole newspaper job from composing room to editorial. Like Ryan, Eastman, and Archbold, he wanted to go "on his own," so in his twenty-first year he started *Answers*. Then as now, his editorial impulse was to provide information.

In those venturesome days Northcliffe solved at once and at first-hand the vexatious problem of distribution. He personally made the round of the news-agents to inquire if they had sufficient copies of his publication on hand. To-day exactly fifty thousand news-agents handle the sixty Northcliffe magazines and newspapers, with their total weekly circulation of twenty millions, which have grown out of the unpretentious weekly written with his own hand.

At twenty-two Alfred Harmsworth was a successful man of affairs, head of a growing business that was on its way to become the richest publishing enterprise in the world. Long before he turned thirty, he had a string of nearly twoscore publications ranging from *Comic Cuts* to the *London Magazine*.

Just as he was about to leave his strenuous twenties. Northcliffe took his first plunge into daily journalism. With his brother, now Lord Rothmere, he bought the Cinderella of London newspaperdom, the *Evening News*. The Conservative party had dumped more than two million dollars into it without result. It was the joke of the profession. Wags of the Radical press amused themselves by having its shares sold in bushel baskets, and then informing the world that the shares had brought a few cents each. Northcliffe put the unerring probe of his swift insight into this moribund paper, diagnosed its trouble as lack of continuity of policy and managerial control, and in less than six months it had the public confidence and was a success.

Northcliffe was now rich; he was booked for a baronetcy; he might well be content. But his restless energy, coupled with consuming ambition, spurred him on to the spectacular and sensational creation of the *Daily Mail*.

In America we have come into an era when the afternoon newspaper is the swift, rapid-fire distributer of news, with a constantly increasing following. In England the morning paper remains the heavy gun. Northcliffe had long cherished the idea of a morning paper, and the hour arrived when that dream was to be realized—and with it an uprooting of the whole English press-publicity field.

With the *Daily Mail* Northcliffe literally hurled a thunderbolt into the serene heaven of the British reading public. To understand clearly the revolution that he wrought you must first know that up to the launching of the *Daily Mail*, the English press was ponderous and pontifical, which means that it was dull and respectable. The editors of the so-called "Great Dailies" were aloof and inaccessible—mostly "cave-dwellers"—who lived in antiquated seclusion. Contact with the multitude was a coarse and vulgar thing; intercourse with the staff was by letter and memorandum. Reporting had become a rite; there was no stimulus or reward for ambition and enterprise. Papers were supposed to be written "by gentlemen for gentlemen."

Northcliffe changed all this. But first he did a characteristic thing. Analyze the phenomenal success of the *Daily Mail* and you find that it was due primarily to preparation and the ceaseless initiative of the founder. It s ian illuminating lesson in preparedness.

Northcliffe was a year getting ready. The fledgling paper was issued daily; almost complete in every respect, for three months before a single copy was sold to the public. In these three months Northcliffe was scouring the world for men, appraising material, sounding tendencies, getting ready to deliver a thrust that, when delivered, carried conviction and knowledge. If there is one thing above all others that stands out in Northcliffe's life it is *thoroughness*.

The *Daily Mail* was geared to the march of events and became an animate force. It "got over" from the start not so much by what it *thought* as by what it *did*. It was the first important half-penny morning paper in Great Britain—that price itself being a most radical departure. Northcliffe paid the highest wages and drew about him the best available writers. Under his regime the editor ceased to be a hermit, the reporter became an essential cog in the newspaper machine.

The *Daily Mail* was an immediate sensation, and it has never got out of the habit. Its enemies said that Northcliffe had found journalism a profession and made of it a trade—that he had basely commercialized a noble calling. They quite forgot the fact that even the most idealistic altruism fails when it is not put on a box-office basis.

Regardless of party affiliation, most of the English journals denounced the intruder, predicting dire failure. To quote Northcliffe: "Newspaper warfare is very like trench warfare. Each party sees very little of the other. Both believe in gigantic enemy losses!" In the famous coalition against Northcliffe, however, the casualties were all on the other side. He was the first publisher in England to have a circulation of a million for a daily.

No phase of the development of the *Daily Mail* was more characteric of the Northcliffe policy than the reproduction of the London edition in *replica* every morning two hundred miles away at Manchester. The whole text is telegraphed each night over private wires to Manchester, with the result that the *Mail* is on the breakfast-table at Edinburgh and Aberdeen and other remote points to which it is rushed by special trains, at the same moment at the local press. The same feat on a minor scale is duplicated in Paris every morning, where the Englishman can get a *Daily Mail*—(Continental Edition)—served up with his *petit dejeuner*. With this stroke Northcliffe practically wiped the competition of English newspapers in Paris off the map. Northcliffe papers succeed because they radiate the vitality of the man himself. He knows what the public wants. Since public taste is a fickle and sensitive plant, it takes real genius to keep pace with its moods.

Most men who do things in a big or comprehensive way fly some motto or maxim from the mast-head of their career. It usually sums up their greatest gift. In the case of Northcliffe you have it embraced in a single sentence from Pascal:

"To foresee is to rule."

Any one can see tendencies. It is the obvious thing. But to see to-day what everybody will accept and believe to be true six months or a year hence, is the highest expression of journalistic genius. This is exactly what Northcliffe has done so many times that his whole newspaper life is a long success of predictions, at first startling and sensational, but almost invariably accepted as commonplace in time. Let me illustrate:

When he founded the *Daily Mail* he sent many correspondents into Germany. He began then his persistent preachment of the Teutonic Menace, of the inevitableness of the great European war. He based his forecast on solid facts, because he was maintaining a Secret Service in Germany and Turkey—a Service that, maintained continuously since that time, has provided the British Government with more important news than have most of its diplomats and agents.

Take Aviation. In 1906 Northcliffe saw Santos Dumont hop one hundred feet with an aeroplane. On the spot he became convinced not only that flying was the coming sport; but that airmanship would be a great factor in future warfare. He offered a prize of fifty thousand dollars for the first mechanical flight from London to Manchester in twenty-four hours with not more than two stops. England thought he was insane. The offer became the jest and joke of press and public. *Punch*, for instance, immediately offered ten million dollars to any one who could fly to Mars

One of Northcliffe's staff wrote an editorial on Aviation, saying that while it was bound to come, it would be long delayed because all progress is slow. The next morning he received a thumping telegram from his chief, saying: "Stop writing such rot. The aeroplane will come much quicker than you think. Be optimistic about it."

The first and most loyal friend that Orville and Wilbur Wright had in Europe was Northcliffe, and he aided them in every possible way.

Take the question of paper supply. Any layman knows that paper is an all-important financial aspect of newspaper and periodical enterprise. The yearly consumption of paper by all the Northcliffe interests is greater than that of any other printing concern. Owing to the great demand on the forests of the United States, Canada, and Scandinavia, a paper famine—as the present scarcity proves—is no impossible contingency. With the extraordinary foresight Northcliffe realized that when the inevitable European conflict should come, Sweden, which produces the bulk of European pulp, would likely be friendly to the Germans and therefore a negligible quantity in the paper situation. He therefore set about to provide his own supply.

He chose the oldest of British dominions, Newfoundland, where he secured a tract of three thousand square miles. Twelve years ago his pioneers laid out the site of a new town on the edge of the wilderness, close to a great waterfall. To-day that giant waterfall has been harnessed, a vast plant has been built, paper and pulp go by private steamship lines to private docks and more mills at Gravesend, and then on to feed the hungry presses. It is an unbroken chain that begins with the felled tree in the snowy wood and ends with the finished periodical in the hands of the reader.

That verdant site wrested from the primeval forest scarcely a decade ago is now Grand Falls, second city of Newfoundland in population and importance: a flourishing community with churches, schools, hospitals, a hotel, bank, and a club.

And now for the real Northcliffe enigma. The man who wields the greatest unofficial power in Britain, who can change the conduct of the war, re-create a Cabinet, and make the fortune of artist or author with the stroke of a pen, is personally the least known of all the English men of mark. Go behind the curtain which masks him and you find a many-sided individual. I have seen Morgan, Ryan, Perkins, Harriman—all the human dynamos of the frenzied power-plant of American energy-at-work. None surpasses Northcliffe in galvanic effort or in concentration. It is his first link with them.

He is big of bulk, with smooth, mobile, massive, yet boyish face, not unlike Napoleon's, and with the familiar lock of hair that hangs low over his forehead. His eyes, large and luminous, leap swiftly from grave to gay. His looks reflect his moods, for he is a multiple personality, as tender and yielding in repose as he is ruthless and unrelenting in action. Courage, capacity, imagination, are his heritage. He brings his friend Cecil Rhodes strongly to mind. Both Sons of Empire, they had a kinship of vision, a community of achievement. Rhodes thought in terms of continents; Northcliffe's perspective is the world.

Like every man who has achieved a career, Northcliffe's work takes precedence over all else. The only time he forgets it or is away from it is when he sleeps. He has a method all his own, because he divides the day into two scientific halves. He begins his labors at five o'clock in the morning in Summer, and at six in the winter. From his bed he dictates plans and policies. Before the average Englishman is out of his morning tub, Northcliffe has done a day's work. He has read all his own newspapers and marked them with criticisms; has outlined the program for his evening paper; he has talked over the telephone with members of his staff and picked up the thread of things that have happened through the night.

Like Harriman, who had a telephone in every room of his house, including the bathroom, Northcliffe is never away from some sort of swift communication with his newspapers. Once I was motoring with him down to one of his country places. We had scarcely left the lights of London behind us when he suddenly ordered his chauffeur to stop at the next post-office.

PERSONAL

CASSELS, BROWNE & COMPANY is the firm name of the stock brokerage company formed by Robert Cassels and W. G. H. Browns, formerly member of Dyment, Cassels & Company which has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES M. BLACK, who is associated with the firm of Greenshields & Co., has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Black is a son of W. A. Black, vice-president and general manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills.

L. H. BOYD, K.C., who has just been appointed chairman of the Grain Commission of Canada, is a member of the Montreal city council, and is a life governor of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and a member of the board of school trustees of St. Henri. He was an unsuccessful candidate to the Ontario Legislature for St. Lawrence, in 1912. Mr. Boyd was at one time a member of the law firm of Gilman & Boyd, but since 1913 has practised alone.

F. B. WHITTET, who has been elected to the important position of secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, is a Montreal boy, who has earned his promotion by hard work and ability. He has been associated with the Riordon Company for the past ten years, and for the past few years, has held the position of treasurer which has now been combined with that of secretary. Mr. Whittet is also secretary-treasurer and a director of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company.

L. R. WILSON, who recently resigned as general manager of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, has been elected a director of the company. It is understood that Mr. Wilson will be connected with the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., of Chicago, who are closely identified with the Atlantic Sugar and Abitibi Pulp and Paper Companies. Mr. Wilson has been succeeded as general manager of the Atlantic Sugar Company by Fred. O'Grady, of Montreal.

F. B. McCURDY, under parliamentary secretary for the Militia Department, has arranged to deliver a series of addresses throughout Nova Scotia, and will speak at Liverpool on Monday evening next. Mr. McCurdy is head of the firm of F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock brokers; a director of the Eastern Trust Co.; president of the Macleod Pulp Co., and a director of various other corporations. Since accepting the position of parliamentary under secretary, Mr. McCurdy has been devoting himself exclusively to his public duties, leaving his extensive financial interests in the hands of his associates.

TALMON HENRY RIEDER, newly-elected president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, has had an extensive experience in the rubber manufacturing industry. He joined the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Berlin (Kitchener), Ont., and was later made a director of that concern. He then organized the Merchants Rubber Company of the same city, and as managing director was largely instrumental in building up a successful enterprise. In 1907 the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Company and the Merchants Rubber Company were absorbed by the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, at which time Mr. Rieder became vice-president and manager for both of the Berlin concerns. He was elected vice-president of the Canadian Consolidated in 1908, directing all operations of the company, and in 1915 was given the additional responsibilities of the office of general manager.

ALBERT EDWARD DYMENT, formerly of the firm of Dyment, Cassels & Company, and now the head of Albert E. Dyment & Company, in which is associated with him Jno. J. Henry, is prominently known in Toronto financial circles. He is a director of the Canadian General Electric Company; the Royal Bank of Canada; the Mercantile Trust Company and the Wallaceburg Sugar Company; vice-president of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company; president of Dyment Securities, Loan & Savings Company; vice-president of the Canadian Theatres, Ltd. He is widely known as a horseman, being a partner with his brother, S. Dyment, in the ownership of the racing stable known as the "Brookside Stables," which has produced a King's Plate winner. He has taken an active interest in the lumber business at different times and is at present interested in Miehle, Dyment & Company. Mr. Dyment was elected to the House of Commons for Algoma in 1896, and was re-elected in 1900 and 1904, being defeated in 1908.

SIR THOMAS TAIT, who has submitted an interesting suggestion for the solution of the Canadian railway problem is a Canadian who has had extensive experience in the administration and operation of transportation systems. Born at Melbourne, Que., a son of Sir Melbourne Tait, he graduated from McGill and entered railway service in 1880, filling various positions with the G.T.R. and C.P.R., becoming in turn Assistant General Manager, Manager of Eastern lines and Manager of Transportation of the Canadian Pacific. In 1903 he went to Australia as chairman of the commissioners of the Victorian, Australia, state railways, which office he held until 1910. Sir Thomas, who was created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England in 1911, was more recently in the public eye when he was appointed Director of National Service by the present Government, which office he resigned, owing to differences of opinion with members of the Government.

LORD BEAVERBROOK, who is still best known to Canadians as Sir Max Aitken, and who has been acting in the capacity of Canada's official Eye Witness in the great campaign against Germany, states in the final chapter of the second volume of "Canada in Flanders," that it is the last in which it is likely that he will be able to undertake the responsibility of authorship. If that be so, says the Canadian *Gazette*, Canada will have cause for regret, for no one else could have done quite what the peculiar talent, nervous energy and indomitable zeal of Lord Beaverbrook have enabled him to do in making Canada's war efforts known to the world. Only those who are acquainted with the thorny paths which a Canadian Records officer has to tread can estimate the gratitude which Canada owes to the services which he has rendered in that capacity from the outset of the war. Lord Beaverbrook issues a warning with regard to the great reaction which always follows great activity. The khaki election in England was followed by the debacle of 1906, and the accession to power of men to whom essential preparations were abhorrent. The re-organization of Imperial resources, he says, is the first constructive path which awaits the statesmen of the Empire.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS

Comparisons With American and Canadian Systems — Rates of Public-owned Roads Much Higher— New Zealand's Predicament.

The following article, with that which appeared in last week's issue, presents a review of the results of government ownership of railways in New Zealand and Australia which should interest all Canadians at this time, when the transportation problem is taking the form of a national issue in this country. Last week's article showed how government ownership in Australasia has developed the fault, usual under such conditions, of endeavoring to make a favorable showing by paying out of the general funds of the country charges which should be deducted from the railway revenue. In the following will be found a comparison of the results obtained as compared with returns of privately-owned systems in the United States and Canada. The information presented embraces the results of investigations by Prof. James Edward Le Rossignol and William Downie Stewart, supplemented and extended by quotations from leading financial journals, and made available to POST readers through the courtesy of *The Railway Age Gazette.*

Comparisons of the Government systems of New Zealand and Australia and the privately-owned railways of the United States and Canada do not reflect favorably upon the publicly-operated roads, although, because of the diversity of statistical systems, and the tendency of Government departments to present matters in their most favorable light to the voters, it is difficult to make comparisons. A feature is the relatively higher rates charged by the Government systems. Despite these high rates, as shown in last week's article, the New Zealand railways have shown a deficit estimated at £3,857,110 to £4,490,838. In connection with the whole situation the general conclusions of Prof. Le Rossignol and William Downie Stewart, who summarize the main question of policy in the following words, are illuminating:

"It cannot be sound policy for a country like New Zealand, where the Government does so many things, to allow governmental enterprises to be carried on at a loss. Other countries can afford the luxury of deficits in the postal service and the like, because they merely play at governmental ownership, but to adopt this policy on a large scale would be to start upon the downward path that leads to ruin. Governmental property pays no taxes, and, when there is a deficit, it must fall, sooner or later, upon the taxpayer. Thus, with every extension of governmental activity, taxes would increase, while property subject to taxation would relatively decrease, and the burden would grow until it could no longer be borne. Then it would be clearly seen that the principles of sound private and public finance are essentially the same, and that a profit on public undertakings, the difference between revenue and expenditure, stands for a balance or excess of social utility over social cost." The conclusion seems to apply with even greater pertinency to the railways of the Australian colonies.

In the accompanying table is a comparison of some of these statistics of New Zealand, with corresponding statistics for New South Wales, Canada, the United States, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The fact that stands out conspicuously in this table is the relatively high freight rates in both the Australasian colonies. There is a substantial parity between the average freight rates of all the railways of Canada, of the Canadian Pacific and of the railways of the United States. In these countries and on the Canadian Pacific alone the average freight rate per ton per mile varies from 7.29 mills to 7.84 mills. In New South Wales it is 15.93 mills. In New Zealand the rate per ton per mile varies from 14.4 mills to 15 cents, according to distance and class of commodity. Any attempt at deducing an average would be futile, because of the inadequacy of the available statistics.

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS OF NEW ZEALAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES RAILS WITH THOSE OF CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC—1913.

	New Zealand	New South Wales	Canada	United States	Canadian Pacific
Miles per 100 sq. miles...	2.76	1.35	0.79	8.52	......
Miles per 10,000 pop.	25.38	22.89	37.77	26.09	......
Capital per mile	$55,035	$71,392	$56,605	$65,861	$45,948
Oper. revenue per mile...	$6,891	$8,483	$8,751	$12,859	$11,504
Oper. expense per mile...	$4,905	$5,838	$6,211	$8,929	$7,717
Net oper. rev. per mile...	$1,986	$2,645	$2,540	$3,930	$3,787
Operating ratio	71.24	68.82	70.90	69.4	67.06
Av. comp. employee......	$632	$619	$648	$757	......
Passenger density	......	308,002	111,353	143,067	155,451
Passenger rev. per mile..	$2,505	$3,222	$2,199	$2,871	$3,483
Av. receipts per passenger per mile-cents	......	1.049	1.973	2.008	1.98
Freight rev. per mile.....	$3,697	$4,745	$6,040	$9,048	$7,751
Aver. receipts per ton mile, cents	*......	1.593	0.758	0.729	0.784

*1.44 cents to 15 cents, according to distance and commodity.

The Average Haul.

The average length of haul in New Zealand is stated by Prof. Le Rossignol and Mr. Stewart as probably only slightly over 40 miles. For this reason it is not fair to compare its rates with those of the United States and Canada without making allowance. Average rates in these countries are brought down by low charges on long distance shipments of grain, livestock, coal, lumber and other staple commodities. In 1908 rates on grain in New Zealand were 2.32 cents per ton-mile for 100 miles and 3.24 cents for 50 miles. The system of tapering rates—progressively lower rates for increasing distances—prevails. The 50-mile rate on coal was 3.6 cents per ton-mile—approximately ten times many coal rates in the United States. Goods of Class A, including furniture, sewing machines, fancy goods, and a great variety of general merchandise, were carried 50 miles at the rate of 15.12 cents per ton-mile. For Classes B, C and D the 50-mile rates were 12.98 cents, 11 cents and 8.36 cents per mile respectively. Goods in Class F, in car-load lots, are shipped at the lowest classified rates. This rate in 1908 was 1.44 cents per ton-mile for a distance of 100 miles and 1.98 cents per ton-mile for a distance of 50 miles. There are extra charges for loading and unloading, and most freight is shipped at owner's risk.

Increasing the Rates.

There is evidence in the annual reports of the department that both passenger and freight rates have been increased rather than diminished in New Zealand since the date to which the foregoing statements apply. The general manager of railways, in his report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, estimates that £220,000 of additional revenue in that year was derived from additional rates. He does not anticipate any return to previous rates, but on the contrary says: "The tendency will, I consider, be in the direction of further enhancement of prices of all railroad commodities, and to provide for this the earning power of the service must at least be maintained at its present standard."

Weak Points of System.

Low rates, then, cannot, as is sometimes done in the case of the Intercolonial of Canada, be assigned as the cause of the railway deficit in New Zealand. The chief causes assigned by the authorities previously quoted have been:

1. The construction of lines in advance of requirements.
2. The high cost of all lines.
3. Delay in the construction of lines that might be profitable, due chiefly to the lack of funds.
4. A high cost of maintenance and operation, partly due to a certain lack of discipline, initiative, and effectiveness in the railway service.
5. A rigid system of rates.
6. Unprofitable concessions in service, fares and freights.

Of these items all except (2) in part and (3) may be classed as unavoidable characteristics of government-built and government-operated lines in a country in which the government is democratic and politics is in control in place of business principles.

Burdens of the Deficit.

The financial results of railway operation in New Zealand show signs of a tendency to improve within recent years. Those of the railways of Australia, also under government ownership and operation, indicate an opposite tendency. An article in *The Economic World*, New York, under date of March 10, 1917, entitled "The Increasing Deficits of the State Railroads of Australia," introduces the subject by stating that State ownership of railroads has been well tried out in Australasia, and a few years ago it was the custom of advocates of this system to point to the profits accruing to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania from the operation of these public utilities. That the passenger and freight rates upon the Australasian railroads average much higher than upon the railroads of the United States has, of course, been well known to experts in the field of railroad transportation; but it was easy for propagandists of State ownership to pass over this fact and to hold out to the public the advantages of the addition to the public revenues obtained by such ownership. Of late, however, the picture has been changing and the profits of the State railroads have been giving place to deficits which must be met either by taxation or by borrowing.

The article then quotes from the Melbourne correspondent of *The Economist*, of London, some results from the reports of the railway departments of the several Australian colonies, showing that the six Australian States had a total railway mileage open on June 30, 1916, of 19,335 miles, against 18,869 miles open on June 30, 1915; and the average mileage operated for the financial year was 19,132, against 18,293 miles. The financial result for 1915-1916, as a whole, was worse than in the preceding year, as against a recovery in gross earnings, which were greater by £1,121,665; there was an increase of £707,200 in working expenses, and an increase of £654,027 in the interest charges. The following table shows the gross revenue, working expenses, net revenue (before deducting interest), and the final profit or loss for the six States since 1910-1911:

Continuing, *The Economist* points out that the revenue in 1914-15 suffered from the failure of the harvest and other effects of the 1914 drought, though one of those effects was an increase of over half a million in live stock traffic as compared with 1913-14. In 1915-16 there was a recovery in every State except Queensland. The improvement, however, was not so great as had been hoped for in the four wheat-growing States, as owing to the scarcity of shipping, it was impossible to export the wheat from the 1915-1916 harvest with freedom, and a large quantity remained in the country districts without contributing to the railway revenue prior to June 30 last. The movement in the net results varied widely, as it will be seen that the Victorian loss for 1915-1916 was less than that for 1914-1915 by half a million, and in South Australia there was also a slight improvement, while the results in the other four States were worse than in 1914-1915. Queensland was the only State in 1914-1915 to show a net profit, but in 1915-1916 every State showed a loss, that in Queensland being over half a million.

The railway losses mean additional burdens to the taxpayers, and as the Customs and Excise revenue is not available to the States beyond the fixed amount of 25s. per head of population allocated to them by the Commonwealth, the burden falls upon the payers of direct taxes, principally income tax, supplemented by land tax, probate duties and stamp duties. Some increases in railway rates and fares have been made in recent years, and New South Wales has just announced a further increase in goods rates, which is expected to produce about £400,000 per annum additional revenue. The Victorian Government is unwilling to adopt a similar course, preferring to throw the burden upon the taxpayer by increasing the income tax.

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Profit (+) or Loss. (—)
1910-11	£17,806,361	£11,008,130	£6,798,231	+£1,327,693
1911-12	19,031,251	12,387,796	6,643,455	+ 997,107
1912-13	19,863,501	13,501,797	6,361,704	+ 432,551
1913-14	21,887,651	14,947,065	6,940,586	+ 527,644
1914-15	20,736,474	15,123,568	5,612,906	— 1,208,128
1915-16	21,858,139	15,830,768	6,027,371	— 1,447,690

"The interest charge for each year has been as follows:—
1910-11, £5,470,538; 1911-12, £5,646,348; 1912-13, £5,929,153; 1913-14, £6,412,942; 1914-15, £6,821,034; 1915-16, £7,475,061.

"Taking the past two years, the following is a comparison for each state of the gross revenue, and the final result after providing for working expenses and interest:—

	Gross Revenue.		Loss after Paying Interest.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
New South Wales	£7,616,511	£ 8,006,078	£ 23,331	£ 223,749
Victoria	5,161,073	5,705,163	845,145	340,689
Queensland	3,832,003	3,745,350	*49,006	509,396
South Australia	1,745,378	1,965,410	287,929	243,667
Western Australia	2,058,244	2,088,110	25,651	48,795
Tasmania	323,265	348,028	75,079	81,396
	£20,736,474	£21,858,139	£1,208,129	£1,447,691

* Profit.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

Dominion Permanent.

H. N. H., Gorrie, Ont.—Have been asked to ascertain the present cash value of two shares of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company. These shares have to be disposed of to wind up an estate.

While officials of the company state that the value of the stock is around 75, we find that sales have recently taken place below that figure. Last quotations given to us by a local brokerage house are 69 offered and 73 asked. However, the range may be considered as narrower than indicated and we understand that 71 to 72 is a pretty fair indication of what may be realized at the present time. In a general way the recent war financing with unusually high rates of interest on Government bonds has had the effect of cheapening ordinary securities.

Commercial Forms.

A. M. T., Philadelphia—Can you refer me to any book of authoritative business forms of the Dominion of Canada? I particularly wish specific information regarding all forms of commercial paper, banks, banking, commercial law, such as that governing partnerships, agents and attorneys, landlords and tenants, liens, wills, etc.

We do not know of any single volume giving the specific information you ask for. The Canadian edition of Modern Business, published by the Alexandra Hamilton Institute, of New York, deals with these different matters in a very complete way, but this is in several volumes. Would advise you to communicate with Morton Phillips & Company, 115 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, as to your needs.

Canada National Fire.

A. H. M., Winnipeg.—I have read with interest your recent criticisms of the three Winnipeg companies controlled by the Alexander Brothers. I am the holder of 15 shares in the Canada National Fire Insurance Company, and would ask your opinion as to whether I should hold or sell these shares.

Your decision in this matter should depend largely on the class of investment you desire and the price you can obtain for your holdings. Although there is room for criticism of the company's balance sheet as to the manner in which assets have been valued, the company appears to be in a very fair position and with reasonable good fortune as to losses should eventually make a good return to the shareholders. However, considering the war and other conditions and the contrast which these conditions represent to the prosperity of Western Canada of some years ago, marked improvement or development cannot be expected for some time. In this connection the reference to the company's assets applies. The balance sheet shows that stocks and debentures and accrued interest are put in at $433,412. These assets are valued at cost. There is nothing to indicate their present value and evidently there has been nothing allowed for depreciation. If these stocks and debentures were purchased during the properous period their market value is probably considerably below that shown in the report and it will undoubtedly be some time before they revert to that level. As regards the first mortgage loans on real estate which account for the bulk of the company's holdings we understand that the majority of this amount is on farm lands and therefore well secured. However, as there is reference to accrued interest—an unstated amount—it would appear that the company has some properties on its hands and it may be difficult to dispose of these to advantage until there is improvement in conditions. The last annual report states that while it was necessary to foreclose on certain properties during the year the payment of interest and principal was very satisfactory. The directors add that they do not anticipate any loss on the properties taken over.

Nova Scotia Trust.

M. T. S., New Aberdeen.—Will you kindly give me your opinion on Nova Scotia Trust Company selling at 110. Is it sound in a good investment. In war bonds would you advise me to buy Canadian or Anglo-French.

From enquiries which we have made in connection with this company together with the general position as revealed at the annual meeting, we believe that it is a solid concern with a record that gives every reasonable assurance of sound security. However, our understanding is that additional stock is being sold to extend the company's activities and this introduces a speculative element in view of the more or less unsettled conditions prevailing. At the same time the personal of the directorate which has recently been strengthened gives confidence that the development will be along healthy lines. Despite the strong position of the company we would consider that the price of 110 is rather high in view of the general market for such securities and the fact that this company has only been paying 6 per cent. This return at the price mentioned is slightly under 5½ per cent. The fact that additional stock is not being offered would indicate that a return on the increased capital would depend upon new business. Under the circumstances it would seem questionable if the price is justified. In our opinion war bonds offer a better proposition at the present time with their strong guarantee as to safety and abnormal high interest returns.

As between the Canadian and Anglo-French bonds the latter returns the higher rate of interest and appears to have all the security which is required. However, there is some chance that the income on these may be later subjected to a war tax which will not be the case with the Canadian bonds.

Thompson-Krist.

Inquirer.—"What is the present situation regarding Thompson-Krist and what is the outlook?"

Definite information as to the results to date of the diamond drilling campaign on the Thompson-Krist property is not yet available. It is known that a couple of veins have been struck, the first containing low grade ore, the second giving traces of free gold. Assays have been made but the finding has not been made public as yet, pending a meeting of the board of directors. This meeting was to have been held before this, but owing to the sickness of the directors, it has not yet taken place. When it is held the information referred to will be forthcoming and then the possibilities before the mine can be better sized up. In the meantime the policy of giving the property a thorough examination with diamond drills is being pursued. In this way the shareholders' money is being conserved, as it is felt that to spend money in driving expensive drifts before the whole situation has been tested is inadvisable. The action of the stock is puzzling as, on the reports already published regarding strikes, it should make a better showing. The mine is generally regarded as a good prospect.

WE have to announce that CHARLES McEWAN BLACK, Esq., a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, has this day been admitted as a general partner of this firm.

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CURRENT OPINION

COUNSELS OF COWARDICE.

Wall Street Journal.

While Wall Street, if by that name is meant the financial centre of this country, and the United States Treasury, are not in the least likely to consult the Hearst newspapers and other pro-German publications on war finance, it is time for an earnest word of warning. In the face of Germany's determination by murder, outrage and insult, to force this country into war, her supporters here have resorted to the device of advocating a purely defensive war.

All history shows that defensive wars are half lost before they are well begun. To quote only one historian, the son of one of the world's greatest pacifists, Macaulay said, in his Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History:

"If there be any truth established by the universal experience of nations, it is this: that to carry the spirit of peace into war is a weak and cruel policy."

A purely defensive war on our part would be to Germany only a trifle less advantageous than an actual alliance. It would cut off supplies of food and military stores from the Allies. It would tie up our untrained levies indefinitely and at tremendous cost; while we should have, for a year or more scarcely sufficient competent ment to cope with a raid from the Mexican border. All this is desperately true and applies with equal force to our navy.

If, for instance, the navy were detailed to the task of policing our coast, what would be the result? A submarine base in Mexico would lay the American fleet open to attack at the greatest possible disadvantage. Even the immensely stronger British navy does not attempt, what in principle is the same thing, the old-fashioned blockade of fifty years ago when submarines and thirty-knot destroyers were unheard of.

And if this is true of strictly military measures, it is even more true of finance. There we find the solitary respect in which we are fully mobilized. Doubtless we can build battleships, slowly, without trained men to man them; and provide field artillery without trained gunners to make the cannon effective. But we can, by co-operating with those who are fighting the same battle as ourselves, take their financial burden from the shoulders of the Allies.

When Great Britain entered the war, her navy made victory for the Central Powers impossible in the first twenty-four hours, without firing a shot. Germany's last war loan was a failure; and she must levy on capital to pay interest on the six loans that have preceded.

THE DOMINIONS AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The Statist.

A strong movement is being set on foot in Canada to assert the right of the self-governing portions of the Empire to a voice in the management of international affairs. It is quite plain, of course, that such a demand cannot be resisted; and, furthermore, that there is no desire on the part of the Mother Country to resist it. Hitherto it has not been very clear whether the self-governing portions of the Empire really desired such participation in the constant supervision and management of international affairs as must be endured unless the safety of the Empire is to be completely neglected. It is perfectly obvious to everybody who thinks that for a long time to come, at all events, the centre of the Empire must be in London. And, therefore, if the Dominions are to exercise a real control they must keep constantly in London agents in whom they repose perfect trust. Consequently, there must be a complete reorganization of the Foreign Office, and the representatives of the Dominions in London must be men who have the entire confidence of the Governments of the Dominions of the day. That much, naturally, is as well understood in the Dominions as it is here at home; and, therefore, it is to be presumed that the gentlemen who are moving in the matter in Canada not only recognize completely the need for an entire reorganization of the management of our foreign affairs, but have a plan ready for consideration of what the changes are to be. The self-governing Dominions and Commonwealths have shown their loyalty to the Empire by the great sacrifices they have made, and are making, in the present war. It depends entirely on themselves, therefore, how much responsibility for the future management of our foreign policy they will undertake. Nobody doubts that the present arrangement is altogether obsolete; that it would be absurd to expect the Dominions to go on allowing themselves to be dragged into war whenever the Home Government chooses; and, therefore, that the Dominions must exercise a very real influence on foreign policy is manifest. The real difficulty is, What is the new system to be? How are the various Dominion Governments to be kept thoroughly well informed whenever there is any serious question respecting the Empire? And how are injurious delays to be avoided? For example, in July, 1914, the questions which decided whether there was to be war or peace were raised and solved in the course of a very few days, when it was impossible that representatives of the Dominions and Commonwealths could visit London, and when, therefore, proper consultation with those Dominions and Commonwealths was out of the question. We do not say this as raising an objection. Quite the contrary, what we mean is, that at the coming conference the matter will have to be very carefully threshed out; and it is desirable that every British Government which will be represented at the conference shall have a plan for the solution of the many difficulties that will present themselves.

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NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

THE WAR LOAN ALLOTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Grand Total of Subscriptions Makes a Splendid Showing.

THE AMOUNT OF NEW MONEY

Omitting the Banks' Subscriptions and Conversions, the Aggregate of New Money Received Was Under $200,000,000.

Announcement was made on Tuesday night by the Finance Minister that total subscriptions to the third war loan had reached the huge sum of $266,748,300. This sum, however, includes $60,000,000 offered by the chartered banks; $18,121,000 of conversions from the first loan and $5,983,000 surrenders of debenture stock. The banks' subscriptions will not be utilized and the conversion of first loan bonds and debenture stock do not figure in the total of new money, so that the actual amount of new money offered, exclusive of the banks, was $182,644,300.

Less Than Expected.

The net result is somewhat less than had been generally anticipated, the common expectation having been that the loan would at least run over $200,000,000. However, it is a splendid achievement even so, and represents an oversubscription of more than 20 per cent. The number of subscriptions exceeds 40,800, which is over three thousand more than last year. Subscriptions of less than $25,000 represent a total of $82,880,000. To scale down the balance to make up $150,000,000 all told, the following allotments will be made:—

Scale of Allotments.

(1) Twenty-five thousand dollars and under will be allotted in full.

(2) From $25,000 up and including $100,000, the first $25,000 in full, the remainder eighty per cent.

(3) From $100,000 up to and including one million, the first $25,000 the same as number 2, the remainder seventy per cent.

(4) In excess of $1,000,000, the first $1,000,000 the same as number 3, the remainder forty-five per cent.

Sir Thomas White explained that this will result in subscriptions from $25,000 to $100,000 receiving an average of eighty-eight per cent. of the sum subscribed, subscriptions of $100,000 to $1,000,000 an average of seventy-four per cent. of the sum subscribed, and subscriptions over one million an average of fifty-seven per cent. of the sum subscribed.

A COUNTY SALE.

Lincoln's $16,000 Issue Brings Quite a Good Price.

Bidding on the first important issue to appear since the close of the war loan subscription books was fairly active. An even dozen bond firms submitted offers for the County of Lincoln's issue of 16,000, 5 per cent., 10-year bonds on Monday, and the block went to the Imperial Bank at a price which will cost the county approximately 5.44 per cent. for its money. The issue was, of course, a small one, while the county is one of the best in Ontario, and at 5.44 per cent., the officials did very well indeed under prevailing conditions. $10,000 of the issue was made for the purpose of paying to the Imperial Bank the amount advanced for the construction of a tarvia road. The balance was to pay the county's share of the purchase of a children's shelter. Following are the tenders which were received:—

Imperial Bank of Canada	96,630
Canada Bond Corporation	96,618
R. C. Matthews & Co.	96,500
Macneill & Young	96,210
Brent, Noxon & Co.	95,431
G. A. Stimson & Co.	95,360
A. E. Ames & Co.	95,310
W. F. Morgan & Co.	95,270
Kerr, Flemming & Co.	95,180
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	95,071
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	95,030
C. H. Burgess & Co. ($10,000 only)	95,130

THE MANITOBA ISSUE.

Uses to Which the Money Recently Raised Will be Put.

With further reference to last week's sale by the Province of Manitoba of $2,000,000 five-year, five per cent. gold bonds, the purpose of the issue is thus set forth. The largest item is $1,500,000 to be applied on the cost of constructing the Legislative buildings. For the Winkler cow scheme $100,000 will be set aside; for the Farm Loans Association, $100,000; for the Rural Credits Association, $5,000; for the General Hospital psychopathic building, $50,000; for Ninette Sanitarium building, $50,000; for Brandon Asylum extensions, $120,000.

Features of the Week

Very quiet conditions prevail this week in bond circles and the expectation is that there will not likely be much improvement until April 16, when the first payment on the war loan falls due. Both the buying and selling end of the business are at a low ebb. A few new issues are coming into the market, bidding for which appears to be somewhat brisker, but reports are that public buying is very small. A comparison of prices appearing in the bond dealers' April lists with those in the January lists, shows an appreciable decline. Meanwhile, trading has commenced u the war loan. In New York the price is slightly better than the issue price, but in Canada such sales as have been made are practically on the same level.

CLOSES OFFICE.

Royal Securities Company Temporarily Discontinues Toronto Branch.

Announcement was made last week that from April 1, the Toronto office of the Royal Securities Corporation would be closed. The reason offered for the discontinuance of the branch was the depletion of the company's sales force on account of enlistments. The Ontario end of the business will be handled, during the duration of the war, by the Montreal office.

ADOPTS NEW PLAN.

City of Victoria Allows Ratepayers to Pay Taxes by Instalments.

The city of Victoria, B. C., has passed legislation authorizing the city treasurer to accept payment of taxes by instalments, instead of in a lump sum. The privilege is said to give promise of having an important effect on the city's collections. Not only are small, but large property holders taking advantage of it. One man whose taxes run to near $1,500 a year has made arrangements to pay $100 a month, and a little extra every once in a while, instead of becoming a delinquent when faced by lumped bill. He explains that although he has to pay the full amount under either method of payment, if he wants to hold his property it is easier to lay his hands on $100 every month than $1,200 once in twelve months.

The instalment privilege involves extra bookkeeping at the City Hall, but officials say it is better for all to keep track of small regular payments than to check up the accumulations from year to year and work out the interest.

AIRCRAFT FACTORY FOR MONTREAL.

Bonds to the Extent of $400,000 Have Been Guaranteed by the Municipality.

A company is to be incorporated in the near future for the manufacture of aircraft at Laval de Montreal, a suburb of Montreal. The council of the municipality has by resolution decided to guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of $400,000. Just at present the promoters of the enterprise are negotiating for the Canadian rights of a new type of aeroplane, which is expected to revolutionize the aircraft industry. The great advantage claimed for this new type of flyer is that it will soar without power, and will right itself with the spread of its own wings. A demonstration of the invention is being given in Toronto this week and has created the greatest interest. The demonstration has been highly satisfactory.

The company also have the Canadian rights for an aeroplane engine for which great advantages are claimed. The inventor is one of the most distinguished scientists in the United States.

An option has been taken on a block of land sixty acres in extent, and plans are now being prepared for the proposed factory.

On April 1 the bond firm of Mulholland, Bird & Graham celebrated the first anniversary of its formation, and in honor of the occasion an addition was made to the staff in the person of D. W. Gordon, who has joined the firm's sales force. Mr. Gordon was formerly with G. A. Stimson & Co. This evidence of growth in one of the youngest Canadian bond houses is gratifying.

LOTTERY BONDS ARE PROPOSED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Suggestion Being Agitated Under Name of Premium Loan.

LITTLE HOSTILITY AROUSED

Capital Prize of Half a Million, With Grand Total of Two Millions in Smaller Prizes, is Proposed.

England may have some sort of a national lottery within a few months, according to an interesting despatch appearing in the New York Sun.

"Premium bonds," they call it; that's only sugar coating.

The scheme is in effect a lottery, and the idea is to hitch the gambling instinct to the nation's programme for financing the war. All the people who have been studying it, no matter what their ideas may be about the morals, agree that it would bring in a tremendous amount of new money from sources that are most difficult to reach with ordinary investments.

It isn't so long since the lottery idea was perfectly regular as a part of the system of government financing. Not everybody has forgotten that for a considerable time after the Revolutionary War, many of the American States used lotteries to raise money for various public purposes. Money for internal improvements was scraped together in this manner, and for a long time nobody thought the worse of the improvements or cavilled at the plan.

The Scheme Explained.

No very definite idea has been promulgated by way of details for a Government lottery. But in a general way it is suggested that something like this be undertaken:

A "premium bond" issue of say $150,000,000 would be offered. The bonds instead of drawing the 5 per cent. that is pledged on the recent huge war loan, would draw 2½ or 3 per cent. At the outset there would be set aside, say, $2,000,000 as premiums.

Everybody that bought a ticket would get his share of the bonds. In addition, he would get his proportionate chance in the drawing for the prizes.

It is suggested that the first prize should be $500,000; second, perhaps $100,000; after that several prizes of $10,000; then a series of $5,000, $1,000, $500 and $100 ones, running down perhaps to a long list of $50 remembrances; the whole series of prizes aggregating the $2,000,000 or whatever other amount might be set aside for this purpose.

Prizes Awarded.

The difference in rates of interest would be sufficient to pay the prizes, through the Government's saving; in fact, it has been calculated by some of the advocates of the scheme that it could be made to pay the premiums several times over. There would be drawings at fixed intervals, the proper Government functionaries overseeing the business.

For the time being, this lottery programme is hung up because the immense success of the recent war loan, now calculated to have raised about $4,000,000,000 from more than 4,000,000 of investors, has provided for national requirements for a considerable time. But if the war has to be carried in to next summer there will be need for all the money the public can be induced to bring in.

Great Interest Aroused.

The best proof of the money raising possibilities of the lottery plan may be seen in the interest that is taken in discussion of it. Americans of a short generation's recollection will not need to be reminded what an army of confirmed lottery patrons there were when the old Louisiana Lottery was running. Thousands of persons bought tickets as regular investments for some pretty definite part of their surplus incomes; some of them were even of the careful class that was wont to invest the rest in regular, legitimate ways.

There is a bigger gambling class in England than in America. Racing is almost extinct as a gambling sport, and the racetrack following would be instantly interested in the chances of the great drawing. It would be a demoralizing business, but without doubt it would bring in vast sums from the savings of people who pay little attention to the possibilities of these war investments in the regular form.

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Government and Municipal Bonds
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NEW WAR LOAN

If you have not obtained as much of the new War Loan as you desire it will be advisable for you to place your order as soon as possible. We shall be glad to fill it at the lowest market price.

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CHARGE EXPLODED.

Premier Sifton Says That Two Issues Were Confused.

The charge made in the Alberta Legislature last week that a bond issue had been represented as having sold at 89¾ and had actually been placed at 91½, seems to have been pretty well exploded. Premier Sifton produced a telegram from the C. N. R. auditor and a cable from Lazard Brothers, the London firm that bought the bonds, to show that two bond issues had been confused, and the information given from London by some unnamed person to Mr. Michener, the Opposition leader, had really referred to an entirely different issue.

NO CHANGE ALLOWED.

Edmonton Must Still Adhere to Taxation of Land Only.

It was stated during the week that the Legislature of Alberta had refused the application made at the instance of the landed interest of Edmonton for the abolition of the Land Value Taxation, which has been in vogue in that city for the past five years. The proposal to revert to the old time methods of taxing improvements, and to that extent relieving land values, was the cause of much discussion and excitement in Edmonton, and deputations representing both those in favor of the single tax system and those opposed to it, appeared before the committee of the Legislature to whom the matter had been referred, and after a very full enquiry into conditions in Edmonton and their underlying causes, the committee threw out the bill.

Niagara Falls will have a tax rate of 27½ mills, 2½ mills higher than in 1916.

Stratford's finance committee has recommended a tax rate of 32 3-10 mills, this including 1 mill for the Ontario war tax and 1 8-10 mills for the patriotic fund.

St. Thomas has struck a rate of 25 mills, which includes the one mill provincial tax.

The town of Kenora subscribed to $25,000 of the war loan, and its citizens took $232,200 in addition.

The people of Orillia subscribed to $280,000 of the third Canadian war loan.

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A MUCH MISUSED TERM

Many who should be, and think they are laying up money for their old age, are misled into so-called "investments," where their hard-earned money is jeopardized, and frequently lost, though it is of the utmost importance to them and to those who may be dependent upon them that its absolute safety should be beyond peradventure.

To those who should invest safely and with caution, not speculate, the bonds of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation can be confidently recommended. This Corporation is most conservative in the investment of the funds entrusted to it. For more than sixty years it has held a leading position among Canada's financial institutions, and its bonds are a LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS. They are issued for one hundred dollars and upwards. Write for full particulars.

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FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

BELLIGERENT BORROWINGS IN UNITED STATES

Are Now Estimated at Huge Total of Two and One-half Billions.

UNITED KINGDOM IN LEAD

A Table Showing the Various Loans That Have Been Floated to Date by the Allies in the United States.

The *Wall Street Journal* estimates that, with the latest French collateral loan, the total borrowings in the United States by the belligerent nations amounts to $2,313,575,000.

In addition, says the Journal, we have been considerable purchasers of internal loans of the belligerent powers. Estimates of these purchases run up to $250,000,000. These include British, French, Italian, German, and Austrian internal loans, and considerably over $100,000,000 of the first two Canadian war loans, floated in Canada only, and of the Russian internal 10-year, 5½ per cent. bonds. Investment by Americans in Canadian internal loans will be greatly increased by purchases of the new Canadian loan of $150,000,000 now being offered in the Dominion at 96. Also bankers in New York are receiving subscriptions for an Italian five per cent. internal loan of unlimited amount and unfixed maturity at 90.

U. K. Largest Borrower.

The United Kingdom, of course, continues the largest borrower in this country. Her loans and bank credits here run up to about a billion and a quarter, or half the total borrowings of belligerents in this country, and will be enlarged by another loan in the not distant future, it is believed in banking quarters. These British loans, of course, do not include Canadian financing here. The Dominion will probably be in this market this summer with another external loan.

The outstanding foreign loans to belligerents, with the offering basis where known, and the due facts, are given below:

Anglo-French 5s, on 5½% basis	1920	$500,000,000
British collateral loan on 5½% basis	1918	250,000,000
British coll. loan at 5.75% and 5.85%	1919 and 1921	300,000,000
British collateral loan, at 6%	1918 and 1919	250,000,000
French collateral loan on 5¾% basis	1919	100,000,000
French commercial credits		140,000,000
British banks' extended 5% loan		50,000,000
Miscellaneous credits (estimated)		150,000,000
City of Paris 6s, on 6.30% basis	1921	50,000,000
Bordeaux 6s, on 6¾% basis	1919	12,000,000
Lyons 6s, on 6¾% basis	1919	12,000,000
Marseilles 6s, on 6¾% basis	1919	12,000,000
London Met. Water Board 1-year 6% disc.	1917	6,400,000
Canada: Dominion 5s.	1921, 1926 and 1931	75,000,000
Dominion 2-year 5s at 5¼%	1917	20,000,000
Provincial		95,175,000
Municipal		76,000,000
Newfoundland 5s at 5¼%	1919	5,000,000
Russia three-year loan on 6½% basis	1919	50,000,000
Five-year 5½% on 6¾% basis	1921	25,000,000
Italy one-year 6s on 6% basis	1917	25,000,000
Germany one-year 6s	1917	10,000,000
French collateral loan on 6% basis	1919	100,000,000
Total		$2,313,575,000

If to the indebtedness of approximately $2,750,000,000 representing loans to foreign countries, there be added $2,000,000,000 representing our rebuying of American securities from foreign holders, we get a figure of $4,750,000,000 as indicative of the betterment of our credit position internationally.

HARBOR CONTRACT BOND.

To protect the Canadian Government from loss on the Toronto harbor dredging contract the National Surety Company yesterday completed all formalities in connection with the $500,000 bond guaranteeing completion of the contract by the Canadian Stewart Company, the contractors. The Canadian Stewart Company is a branch of James Stewart & Co., Inc., of 30 Church street, New York. Approximately 12,500,000 yards of material are to be dredged from Toronto harbor and from the shores adjoining it. The work will take four years' time. The National Surety Company's Toronto agents, Reed, Shaw & McNaught, executed the bond.

Brantford's tax rate was fixed on Monday night at 27½ mills, this being the highest rate in the history of the city and one mill greater than in 1917.

As soon as the London city council ratifies the purchase of the Standard Paving Company's plant, application will be made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for authority to issue debentures for $17,500 to cover the purchase price.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

April 10, Chatham.—$45,000 in 5½ per cent. 30-instalment debentures for hydro-electric extensions and $26,000 in 5½ per cent., 10-instalment debentures for patriotic fund contribution. R. G. Fleming, City Treasurer, Chatham.

April 10, Sudbury.—$126,038.43 in 5 per cent. debentures under six by-laws—(1) $21,000 in 20 instalments; (2) $5,000 in 5 instalments; (3) $64,390.49 in 20 instalments; (4) $17,226.10 in 20 instalments; (5) $8,123.18 in 10 instalments, and (6) $10,288.66 in 10 instalments. J. W. Ross, Town Treasurer, Sudbury.

April 16, Sault Ste. Marie.—$12,600, 5½ per cent., 30-year public school; $13,000, 5½ per cent., 30-year sewers; $35,500, 5½ per cent., 15-year. pavement; $1,000, 5½ per cent.; 20- year., cement sidewalks, and $1,100, 5½ per cent., 30-year sewers, debentures. C. W. McCrea, Treasurer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

April 17, Alberta Schools.—$11,140 in four blocks of school district debentures: (1), Birdsview, $1,200; (2), Fosk Consolidated, $1,000; (3), Lac la Biche, $1,800; (4), Bouvier, $350; Sutherland, $390; Scollard, $1,000; Kleskun Hill, $1,200; Crickledale, $1,200; Harvest Vale, $1,400; Northland, $1,600. All bonds are 7%, 10 years, except Fosk Consolidated, which bears interest at 6%. M. C. Elliott, Manager Debenture Branch, Department of Education, Edmonton.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

Uxbridge, Ont.—$10,000 for erection and equipment of an addition to the high school. Passed by council, March 27.

Stratford, Ont.—$38,000 to provide for additions to Brunswick and Shakespeare schools. Passed by city council, April 2.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

April 16, Hillsdale, Ont.—$2,500 to purchase and intal a gasoline engine and appliances for supplying electric light in the police village of Hillsdale. T. D. Robinson, township cerk, Moonstone, Ont.

April 30, Sudbury.—$46,000 for stand pipe and auxiliary main; $2,500 for alterations to lake sewer pumping station. W. J. Ross, town clerk, Sudbury, Ont.

April 14, Glenlyon, S.D., Man.—$2,500 for the purpose of erecting and equipping a school house. Jas. C. Turner, Secretary-treasurer, R.M. Gilbert Plains, Gilbert Plains, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following certificates have been issued by the Municipal Department of the Province of British Columbia:—

Prince George.—By-law No. 44: Waterworks $15,000.00, 15 years, 6%, payable half-yearly, and debentures thereunder. Certificate issued March 24th.

Prince George.—By-law No. 46: Electric light $15,000.00, 15 years, 6%, payable half-yearly, and debentures thereunder. Certificate issued March 24th, 1917.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the Local Government Board, from March 26th, to 30th.

School Districts.—X Deerhorn No. 3807, $1,600; X Oak Plain No. 3,800, $1,600.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Hewson, $12,000; Sunnyside, $12,500; Prairie Union, $6,500.

Village.—Engelfeld, $400.

X Being sold by the Local Government Board.

BOND SALES.

$2,000 Can. Cement at 97½; $6,000 Cedar Rapids at 90; $27,000 Dominion Cotton at 98; $2,000 Dom. Textile, Series C, at 99; $5,500 Lyalls at 85½; $18,000 Quebec Ry. at 65¼ to 65; $500 Spanish River at 86; $11.000 Steel of Canada at 100; $1,000 Wayagamack at 86; $35,700 War Loan at 97½ to 96¾; $47,900 New War Loan at 96⅝ to 95¾.

LARGE WATER USERS PAYING LESS THAN COST

Toronto Will Jack Up the Rates on all These People.

SAVING THE TAXPAYER

Deficit is Made Up by Charging the City More for Its Fire Hydrants, Which Comes Out of Ratepayers' Pockets.

A recommendation has been put through in Toronto which will have the effect of making the city cease to furnish water to any water users at less than cost. It has been shown that large consumers have been getting their supply under cost and, in the effort to make all civic services self-supporting, this drain on the upkeep of the water system will be stopped.

In 1916 its cost 10.97 cents to supply every thousand gallons of water consumed in Toronto. In addition, the filtration plant cost .79 cents per thousand gallons. It filtered only 65.3 per cent. of the water actually used, and this year, with the new plant in operation, the cost of filtration will be much higher. Large manufacturers, of course, contend that they do not need filtered water in their business and that they therefore should not be charged with the cost of filtration. Accepting their contention for the moment (though it is not necessarily sound), it is interesting to see what large users of water pay per thousand gallons, as compared with nearly 11 cents which it cost the city without filtration in 1916.

How it Works.

For the first million gallons passing through any meter in any year, the charge is 10 cents, subject to a ten per cent. discount, or 9 cents net. At that rate, every meter user is getting water nearly two cents per thousand gallons less than it costs the city to give it to him unfiltered. For all additional water supplied, the charge is only 7½ cents gross, or 6¾ cents net. In other words, the larger users of water in Toronto are getting their supply at four and a quarter cents per thousand gallons below its cost unfiltered. These figures are from an official return made by the Works and City Treasurer's Departments to Ald. Fred McBrien, who is aiming at a revision of rates, which will place the burden where it belongs.

How It Is Made Up.

When any class of water users secures water below cost, the amount saved to the user is made up in one of two ways—either by overcharging other classes of customers, or by adding the amount to the taxes of ratepayers in general. This latter means of "evening things up" may, in time, be achieved in one of two ways—by taking the deficit out of the taxes directly, or by increasing the rate which the city pays for water for hydrants, etc. In either case, the taxpayers in general are taxed for the privilege of too-cheap water, which the large consumer enjoys.

It is interesting to note that the price the city pays for hydrants is increasing in number of hydrants. In 1910, the ratepayers handed over to waterworks account only $15 per hydrant. Since 1915, the number of hydrants has not been the basis of the charge for fire protection, but it works out per hydrant as follows:

Year	Fire Total	Number Hydrants	Per Hydrant
1915	535,351	6,283	$ 85
1916	657,150	6,403	103
1917	773,312	6,440	120

It is "the city which pays the $120 per hydrant charged in 1917. "The city" means every ratepayer. If the charge for hydrant is too large, the ratepayers are in that way helping to put up the deficit created by giving big water-users their supply at less than cost.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date	Place and Purpose	Purchaser	Int.erest	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
March 5	Moncton, N.B., waterworks	Eastern Securities Co., St. John, N.B.	5%	1936	$25,000	......	......
" 25	Selkirk, Man., funding	Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo, Ohio	6%	....	75,000	98.00	......
" 30	Jutland, S.D., Sask.	Goldman & Co., Regina		10-ins.	1,800	......	......
" 30	Whitewood, S.D., Sask.	Mrs. E. Carter, Whitewood	6%	10-ins.	1,000	......	......
" 30	Snipe Lake, R.T. Co., Sask.	Goldman & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	11,000	......	......
April 2	Stockton Con., S.D., Man.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	6½%	15-ins.	12,000	......	......
" 2	Lincoln Co., roads, child's shelt.	Imperial Bank of Canada	5%	10-yr.	16,000	96.63	5.44%
" 2	Massey, Ont., waterworks	Burgess & Co., Toronto	6%	15-ins.	1,500	......	......

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Annual Sinking Fund Requirements 24,250.00

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W. A. Fraser has come back

YOU remember W. A. Fraser, the brilliant Canadian author of "Mooswa," "Thoroughbreds," "Blood Lilies," and other good stories of India and Canada? Latterly Mr. Fraser's literary activity has been in repose, but now he has arranged to provide **MacLean's Magazine** with a brand new series of short stories, the first of which, "A WANDERING MUMMY," is a fine tale of the Canadian West, with an East Indian strand woven into it. It appears in the April **MacLean's.**

Hopkins Moorhouse, who is "coming strong." Mr. Moorhouse is a Manitoban, and to the April **MacLean's** he contributes The Centre of Gravity, "corking good stuff," to use the language of the Editor. This is the first of a series of stories featuring Andy Doolin, a "character," keeper of a saloon. These stories are of the boom days in British Columbia's gold mining history, days when Jim Crotty, Dutch McGee, and The Parson, desperadoes all, made life a catchy thing and stirring.

James B. Hendryx is a well-known writer whose 90,000-word serial story begins in the April **MacLean's,** The Gun-Brand, is of the Peace River Country, and is of gun-runners, Indians, whiskey, a Hudson's Bay Company post, voyageurs, and a dream of a girl.

Agnes C. Laut, H. F. Gadsby and W. A. Craick are contributors to the April **MacLean's.** Each contributes a special article of great and immediate interest.

Now, these are just a part of the contents of

MACLEAN'S FOR APRIL

THEY suffice, however, to give you a good idea of the distinctive Canadian character and appeal of **MacLean's,** and to let you and others see that in **MacLean's** one gets his money's worth and more, whether it be mere entertainment that is sought, or something informative, stimulating and timely concerning Canada life, interests, thought and politics.

At All News-Agents
Fifteen Cents

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

OCCIDENTAL FIRE COMPANY HAS INCREASE

Premium Income Shows a Substantial Gain Over That of 1915.

UNEARNED PREMIUM RESERV

Has Been Maintained According to Government Requirements—Company Invests Extensively in War Loan.

The balance sheet of the Occidental Fire Insurance Company, which is published this week, contains several interesting features. It will be noted that last year premiums, less rebates and cancellations, amounted to $223,721.84, which is over $62,000 in excess of the similar item for 1915. This increase, it appears, was largely secured from Eastern Canada, where the company commenced to transact business on July 1, 1915. Substantial progress was also made in Western Canada, where operations have been going forward for several years.

The company has placed to reserve for unearned premiums, in accordance with Dominion Government requirements, the sum of $11,943.48. The net loss ratio was 43.7 per cent. and the expense ratio was 40.1 per cent. of net premiums written. This is slightly above the average expense ratio, but taxes and licenses have been found to be quite burdensome. Development of business in Eastern Canada is expected to bring the expense ratio to a more normal basis this year.

During 1916, all securities held by the company have been written down to their actual market value, and it will be noted that the sum of $8,844.76 has been carried to investment reserve. An investment of $25,000 was made during the year in the second Canadian war loan. A subscription to $40,000 of the third loan was made last month, this including the conversion of $25,000 of 5 per cent. debenture stock purchased since the first of the current year.

OFFICE IN TORONTO.

Is Opened by the Monarch Life Assurance Co., of Winnipeg.

An office in Toronto has been opened by the Monarch Life Assurance Company, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg. The company's premises are located in the Royal Bank Building and are in charge of W. M. Moore, who has the title of city manager.

AN INSURANCE SUIT.

Dispute as to Where Money on Policy Should Go.

Biggar & Treleaven, acting for the Prince Rupert Importing Company, Hamilton, have commenced an action against the Sun Life Assurance Company, for the recovery of $10,000 and interest thereon, alleged to be due under an insurance policy issued by the Federal Life Assurance Company, which has been taken over by the Sun Life.

The policy, which was issued on July 4, 1913, was on the life of Waldemar Sidney Marshall, manager of the importing company. The policy was made payable to the Prince Rupert Importing Company because of money owing the concern by Mr. Marshall. On October 4, 1916, Mr. Marshall, who had gone overseas as an officer, was killed while serving in France.

The assurance company admits owing the policy, but says that the amount due should be paid into court as the clause under which the Prince Rupert Company makes its claim reads: "As their interest may appear."

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.

Town of Hespeler Passes By-law Providing for Married Soldiers.

The town council of Hespeler passed a by-law last week governing insurance on the lives of Hespeler soldiers. Its passage was deemed necessary owing to the fact that a number of Hespeler men in the 111th Battalion and later units were not insured. The single men will all be insured under the county insurance plan, just as soon as the by-law recently passed by the county council is amended and passed by the Private Bills Committee of the Local Legislature. There are, however, a number of married men who were not insured, and who owing to the refusal of the insurance companies to take any further policies, could not be insured, and the Hespeler council had a special insurance by-law drafted to cover the insurance on local soldiers, and to control the disbursement of the monies secured.

Cheques covering policies on the lives of several deceased soldiers are now in the hands of the town treasurer and as these are all on the lives of single men, and the town will be paid the several amounts by the county, the by-law provides for the placing of these monies in a sinking fund for the payments on lives of married men who may make the supreme sacrifice and who are not at present insured. The by-law also provides for a reduction of $500 in the policies of all married men at present insured for $1,000 and who may be killed, the other $500 to be used in paying the insurance on local married soldiers not at present insured, the whole to be placed in trust accounts and to be administered by a committee composed of the Mayor, Reeve, Treasurer, and Messrs. Geo. D. Forbes and Winfield Brewster, who may pay the insurance at the rate of $10 per month, thus extending payments over a period of four years, or may pay the whole insurance in a lump sum if deemed advisable.

In reducing the amount of insurance on married men from $1,000 to $500, the council felt that they were entailing no hardship as the recent increase in the Government pension to widows or other dependants much more than makes up the difference in the amount of the policy, and then, too, everyone who goes to the front is insured under the provisions of this by-law, which is eminently fair for all concerned.

ANOTHER BIG POLICY.

Partner of J. P. Morgan Takes Out Another Million.

Another million dollars of life insurance has been taken out by H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., bringing his total insurance up to $2,000,000. This is $500,000 less than the amount for which Mr. Morgan recently applied.

Among the reasons assigned by Mr. Davison for increasing his insurance at this time was that it afforded protection against a depletion of his estate through taxes in the event of war, and also constituted an offset to the heavy inheritance tax his estate will be forced to pay to both Federal and State Governments. A further reason for taking the insurance Mr. Davison said was that it would provide ready cash from which his estate could be settled without the necessity of sacrificing securities.

This latter reason is one that has moved a number of other men of wealth to take large policies of insurance, but the other motives assigned are new to the field of insurance. The inheritance tax feature was first introduced by J. P. Morgan. Mr. Davison himself recently suggested the probability of a heavy increase in taxes due to the war and the consequent depletion of his estate.

In the case of the insurance for Mr. Davison as in the case of Mr. Morgan, the application was secured by Howard Pierce, an agent of the New York Life, located at Philadelphia. The details of the insurance were not announced and it will probably be several weeks before the full amount of protection desired will be arranged. No official statement of the disposition of the application of Mr. Morgan has been made and it is as yet unknown how the insurance will be distributed among the various companies. It is probable that the insurance for Mr. Davison will be placed in the same companies that insure Mr. Morgan.

It is evident that the agents placing the insurance on the life of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Davison have no easy task. This is due to the large amount and to the fact that most of the companies limit the amount they will risk on one life to a comparatively nominal amount. There is no legal limitation placed upon their acceptance of any amount outside of a general limitation, but they are cautious on underwriting grounds.

As a result of the announcement of the decision of Mr. Davison to increase his insurance and the reasons therefor, it is expected that his example and that of Mr. Morgan will be followed by a number of other men of wealth.

OLD MEMBERS OF HOME CIRCLES ARE FIGHTING

Object to Legislature Annulling Their Rights in Distribution of Fund.

CLAIM SANCTION OF COURT

Order Would Appropriate Interest on Fund and Charge Five Per Cent. Discount on Old Members' Shares.

In connection with the argument now going forward over the distribution of the Canadian Home Circle's expectancy fund of $200,000, a letter has been prepared and distributed to the members of the Ontario Legislature by the chairman and secretary of the old members' committee. The difficulty dates back to 1914, when increased membership rates were adopted by the order. Under this change the old members, according to their contention, were forced out and membership dropped from 19,000 in 1914 to less than 8,000 in 1915.

A select committee of the Legislature in 1915 directed the distribution of the fund of $200,000. Objection was taken by the old members to the method of distribution, they contending that they were entitled to the interest on the funds, and in addition that their shares were not subject to five per cent. discount, as charged by the society. A case went to the courts, where the contention of the old members was upheld.

Subsequently an application has been made to the Legislature by the order for an Act confirming the action of the order in the distribution of the money. This application is being fought strenuously by the old members.

The old members maintain that the judgment corrects this abuse, and now the order is before the Legislature seeking legislation which in effect will give it the power to take the interest on the fund, amounting to approximately $25,000 and five per cent. discount on the amount. This will amount to between $50,000 and $75,000, which belongs to the old members, the officers say.

As a further argument the chairman and secretary contend that the amendments of the constitution of the society do not bind members of their committee who are no longer affiliated with the organization. They request the Legislative Committee to give the subject careful consideration and afford an opportunity to the old members to present their claims in detail.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION.

Will Be Deferred Pending Completion of Ontario Report.

The Manitoba government is reported to be watching the proceedings before the royal insurance commission in Ontario with a good deal of interest.

It is stated that the findings of the commission will form the basis for legislation in Manitoba, or at any rate will be used as a means of guidance in any amendments to the insurance act. There is also a possibility, it is stated, of the Manitoba underwriters being required to file their schedules of rates with the government each year, subject to the approval of a board. Meanwhile the government has refrained from introducing any contentious insurance legislation pending the report of the Ontario commission.

QUEBEC INSURANCE.

Speaker Thinks Provincial Laws Are Best in the Dominion.

That insurance laws of Quebec, whilst not perfect, are ahead of similar legislation in the other provinces of the Dominion, was the conviction expressed by O. Mondoux, M.P., notary, at the annual banquet of the Young Notaries' Association, held at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, this week. Mr. Mondoux counselled his hearers to make a particular study of the local law on the subject. He explained that an insurance Co., before doing business in Quebec must have a minimum capital of $300,000 and must put up a deposit of 25 per cent. of its capital, in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. The assets must be sufficient to guarantee the insured against loss. J. H. A. Bo-

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - - - $ 4,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - $63,000,000.00
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Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

"I Will Insure Next Year"

Very few men deliberately refuse to carry Life Insurance. In nine cases out of ten the man whose life is unprotected believes in Insurance, intends to insure, but procrastinates. "I will insure next year," he says, forgetting that if only one could count upon "next year" there would be no need for Life Insurance.

The Great-West Life Policies are issued on terms so attractive that there can be no sound reason for anyone to delay taking out a Policy. Plans are available to meet every need and circumstance, and premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, to suit the convenience of the insured.

Ask for personal rates — giving date of birth.

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Dept. "G."
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Assets, Over - - - $ 2,500,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization Over - - $39,000,000.00

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Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
CAPITAL:—
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED .... £[illegible]
Paid-up Capital..£2,000,000
Reserve Fund....£1,900,000 Together .....£[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........£[illegible]
Total Capital and Reserve ....£[illegible]
Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
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The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, 39 in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA, and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued — available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

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Paid-up Capital - - £2,000,000
Rest & undivided profits £800,986
Head Office
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Cashier and Gen. Manager, Adam Tait. Secretary, A. K. Wright.
London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
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36
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REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

SAYS LAND TAX IN WEST HAS BEEN SUCCESS

Interesting Address by W. E. Ramsay, of Pedlar People.

A RATIONAL TAX SYSTEM

Also Approves of Succession Duties and Tax on Large Incomes—Municipal Taxation.

Taking for his subject, "A Rational Tax System," W. E. Ramsay, of the Pedlar People, Limited, in the course of an address at the Builders' Exchange luncheon, at Freeman's Hotel, Montreal, expressed the opinion that there were only three forms of taxation that could be justified with any show of reason, namely, an annual tax on the full selling value of land, succession taxes, and taxes on large incomes. The first of these he justified on the principles that as land values are a community of created value, resulting from the presence of population and public expenditures, the increase might justly be taken for public purposes. There was also something to be said for succession duties and the taxation of very large incomes, the latter not as a matter of principle, but purely on the grounds of expediency. From the taxation of incomes in excess of $5,000 per annum and graduated death duties, the provinces might, with proper administration of their water powers and timber and mineral lands, derive an abundance of revenue not only for the maintenance of government, but for good roads, an improved educational system, and other services, while abolishing many of the annoying and expensively collected taxes now imposed with but small returns to the treasury.

Mr. Ramsay estimated that a tax of 1 per cent, on the land values of Canada, collected through the municipal officers, would give the Federal Treasury on present-day land values a revenue of $80,000,000, a sum probably sufficient to pay the sinking fund and interest on the national war debt and provide liberal pensions as well.

With regard to municipal taxation, Mr. Ramsay said that two-thirds of the area was simply idle land, and this involved a very heavy expenditure for interest and sinking fund. Every dollar charged on buildings, improvements, and business, was a displacement of a charge that should fall on the land. Mr. Ramsay asserted that the people in such places as Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Vancouver, were well satisfied with the result of their land tax system, despite the criticism appearing in some newspapers.

In New Zealand, where the Government allowed the municipalities to raise their revenues solely by a land tax, 24 municipalities had adopted the system, and not one had discarded it. The system was spreading with the result that there was a marked increase in the proportion of people who owned their own homes.

A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Toronto's M. O. H. Believes People Should Live Outside City.

"The solution of the housing problem in Toronto," said Dr. Hastings, M.O.H., this week, "hinges on the solution of the transportation problem. That Toronto will require a large number of small dwellings there is no question for a moment. With regard to existing conditions, our department will take action as soon as we feel that matters have been fairly readjusted. I still adhere to my original idea, namely, that people should go outside the city; therefore, the matter of transportation is one of urgency and moment."

The M.O.H.'s remarks were in connection with a statement made by the Toronto branch of the Council of Women, that housing conditions should be improved, as many dwellings were unfit for habitation and that there are three thousand houses that should be replaced by better ones.

SCARCITY IN CHATHAM.

Board of Trade Takes Alarm at Prospect of House Famine.

At the last meeting of the Chatham Board of Trade, information was produced showing that the city faces a serious shortage of houses. According to statements made it was shown that it is almost impossible to rent houses at present, and in view of the expected increase in population, which will result in commencement of operations by two new factories, a committee was appointed by the board to endeavor to induce building societies in other cities to devote their efforts here. An attempt will also be made to start a building campaign.

NEW TORONTO.

Coming of Large Industry Creates Demand for Houses.

It is stated that the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., who have been erecting a large plant in New Toronto, will build 300 houses for their employees immediately. The plant will be in operation within a month or two and twelve hundred hands will be employed, most of whom will have to be provided with homes. It is the intention of the company to proceed with the erection of other factories, which will necessitate the building of more houses. Other large manufacturing industries in New Toronto are also building additions to their factories, which means more men will be employed. One has only to look about to see the rapidity with which New Toronto is growing.

FARM LAND DEAL.

Big Farm in Manitoba Sells for Forty Dollars an Acre.

One of the biggest farm land deals put through this season was closed recently in Winnipeg, when the 3,040 acre farm owned by James O. Smith, at Eli, was sold to the Marshall-McCartney Co., of Minneapolis, for $121,600, or $40 an acre. The land adjoins that sold a short time ago by Aime Benard to Senator Hackney for $395,000. The purchasers are an investment corporation. Development work will be started immediately, several big tractors being used for breaking the land.

NORTH TORONTO.

Upper Yonge Street Becomes Scene of Increased Activity.

Demand for houses in Toronto is on the increase and vacant dwellings are being filled up rapidly. It is difficult to rent cheap or moderate-priced houses in any part of the city. The boom, if such it may be called, has extended to North Toronto and there the improvement in real estate conditions has been helped by the prospect of the early expropriation of the Metropolitan Railway and the consequent solution of the transportation difficulty.

A flow of families into the residential districts along upper Yonge street and adjacent neighborhoods has filled practically every house in the district. Scarcely a small house is to be had where scores were vacant a year ago. Only a few of the more pretentious dwellings are available. The demand is increasing daily and real estate agents are at a loss how to satisfy it. Rents have been gradually stiffening for more than a year.

People are anxious to get out of the city, away from the neighborhood of the lake and get up into the highlands for better air and more open places. Optimistic real estate men and residents of the neighborhood believe that the activity in houses and lands in North Toronto this spring is only the first wave of a flood of city dwellers northward until North Toronto shall come to its own and become one of the leading residential districts of greater Toronto.

Outsiders who come to Toronto are settling in North Toronto. They believe that it is the "coming" section of the city. Houses have been occupied within the past few weeks by a woman from Australia, two families from Jamaica, families from Pittsburg, Pa., Minneapolis, Minn., and two or three other States, and from Montreal and Winnipeg.

AFTER GERMANS' LAND.

Application Made to Confiscate Farm Lands in Manitoba.

An effort to wrest for the Dominion of Canada several thousand acres of Manitoba property from the German-Canadian Loan Company was begun in the Manitoba courts on Monday last, when E. F. Garland, acting for the Minister of Justice, applied to Mr. Justice Metcalfe for an order vesting in the Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada the property belonging to that company. The Crown's application is based on the War Measures Act. Opposition has arisen to the application from a number of loan companies. A request that the matter stand over for a week was granted.

SARNIA.

Manufacturers Combine to Tackle the Housing Problem.

Scarcity of houses has become so acute in Sarnia that the manufacturers have formed an association to devise plans to cope with the shortage. Rapid progress is expected towards a solution of the difficulty. Plenty of land is available in a district which is handy, for the most part, to several factories. Choice lots can be had for $250 each and covering a total of $1,800 or $2,000, a house could be built for an employee, and paid for by him in monthly instalments. It will be suggested to the association that each factory place bonds or actual money in the hands of an executive for the carrying on of this work. Nearly 300 homes are needed. If the plans, which are at present being worked out, are successful, one of the biggest accomplishments this city has ever seen will be recorded.

SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE.

Prevailing Conditions Have Some Effect Upon Profits.

With gross earnings of $60,284, compared with $65,616 in 1915, the annual statement of the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation for last year shows decreased net profits at $43,032. However, the directors regard the statement as being a satisfactory one under the existing conditions and emphasize the point that provision has been made for any possible losses that might occur on real estate foreclosed and acquired by the company. Properties which have come into the hands of the company through foreclosure during the year have been conservatively written down and the directors do not see any reason to anticipate loss in carrying them until such time as conditions improve, when sales should result in correspondingly increased profits.

The payment of expenses, interest and dividends left a balance at the end of the year of $4,862, compared with $4,205 brought forward. Following are comparative figures:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Gross earn.	$62,295	$65,616	$60,284
Expenses	$14,350	$14,543	$17,251
Interest	14,490	8,425	5,856
	$28,840	$22,968	$23,107
Net profits	$33,455	$42,648	$37,177
Bal. for'd	1,830	1,257	4,205
Total	$35,285	$43,905	$41,382
Distribution—			
Dividends	$24,605	$33,699	$36,520
Real estate	3,422	.....	.....
Reserves	6,000	6,000	.....
Balance	1,257	4,205	4,862
Total	$35,285	$43,905	$41,382

Following is the company's record for the past five years showing the rate of profits on capital at 4.9 per cent., compared with 5.8 per cent. in 1915, and 4.7 per cent. in 1914; the earnings on capital, reserve and balance were 4.5 per cent.

Years	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Div.	% Profits Cap.	Earn. rate*
1912	$492,807	$17,685	7	3.5	4.7
1913	621,456	23,230	7	3.7	4.7
1914	710,947	33,455	7	4.7	4.7
1915	733,600	42,648	**7	5.8	5.3
1916	759,686	37,177	6	4.9	4.5

*Per cent. of capital, reserve and balance at credit of profit and loss.

**The rate being reduced to 6% during the last six months.

Estates in trust and under administration at the end of the year had a cash valuation of $215,440. The directors report that this department has been thoroughly established and that many of the shareholders are taking advantage of the opportunity to use the company and its organization in their private business affairs or naming it as executor under their wills.

Building permits to the amount of $410,281 were issued in Toronto during March, this comparing with $272,690 in March, 1916. The number of permits was 320, as against 192 last year.

Several building permits for houses are being issued by the city architect of Hamilton from day to day. They are mostly for workingmen's dwellings, a class of house that is in much demand at the present time.

The taking out of a permit by the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., to erect a dry dock at a cost of $87,400 was the feature of the building activity in Montreal last week. This company proposes to erect six new berths to handle the business which will be pressing upon them with the opening of navigation. Two of these berths are from 600 to 700 feet long and will accommodate ships of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons. The others will be equipped to handle the smaller class of freighters.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

THE CANADIAN SYMPHONOLA COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1917, incorporating John Wesley Dyer and Angus Long, salesmen, Robert Everett Laidlaw, student-at-law, Alice Hawkins, bookkeeper, and Edgar Fraser Raney, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To carry on the business of manufacturing musical instruments and machines and instruments and devices for producing or reproducing sound, and all articles and things which are or may be required in or incidental to the use thereof and used in the manufacture, maintenance and working thereof; (b) To acquire, print, publish, conduct and circulate or otherwise deal in musical publications, and for such purposes to carry on the trade and business of printers, lithographers and engravers as incident thereto; (c) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use, operate, introduce, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any and all trade-marks, formulae, trade-names, secret processes, copyrights and the like which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (d) To buy, sell, repair, alter and deal in musical instruments and machines, instruments and devices for producing and reproducing sound, and all articles and things which are or may be required in or incidental to the use thereof; (e) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (f) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (g) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (j) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (k) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (l) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (m) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (n) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof; (o) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (p) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (q) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (r) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds, and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (s) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (t) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (u) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (w) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (x) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canadian Symphonola Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Ssecretary of State.

THE CANADIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first Part of chapter 79. of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1917, incorporating James Houston Spence and Grant Cooper, barristers, Lilian Murray Heal, accountant, and John Stewart Emery and Lillian Dillon, stenographers, all of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To acquire, own, lease, prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage mines and mineral lands and deposits and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce, amalgate, refine, pipe, convey and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell or otherwire dispose of the same or any part thereof or interest therein; (b) To take, acquire and hold as consideration of ores, metals or minerals sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods supplied or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures or other securities of or in any other company having objects in whole or in part similar to those of the company hereby incorporated and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same; (c) To issue and allot as fully paid up shares of the company hereby incorporated, in payment or part payment of any property, movable or immovable, property, rights, leases, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, licenses, concessions, stocks, bonds, debentures or other property; (d) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or interests therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the lands or any of them; to erect buildings thereon and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the lands and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary; (e) To sell or dispose of the undertakings and assets of the said company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares and debentures of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (f) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any company, society, partnership or carrying on any part of the business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in shares of this company, or partly in cash and partly in shares; (g) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company and to distribute any of the property in specie among its shareholders; (h) To take, acquire and hold debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having object wholly or in part similar to those of this company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (i) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any other person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which may be of benefit to this company; (j) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (k) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (l) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (m) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (n) To draw, accept, make, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (o) To use any of its funds in the purchase of stock or shares in any other corporation, such power to be exercised by the directors but subject to section 44 of The Companies Act; (p) To pay all costs, charges and expenses incurred or sustained in or about the promotion and establishment of the company, or which the company shall consider to be preliminary; (q) Upon any issue of shares, debentures or other securities of the company, to employ brokers, commission agents, and underwriters, and to provide for the remuneration of such persons for their services by payment in cash or with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue of shares, debentures or other securities of the company, or by the granting of options to take the same or in any other manner; (r) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books or periodicals, by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (s) To apply for and obtain from any and all legislative, governmental, municipal and other authorities, powers and bodies confirmation, registration and recognition of the company and all its rights, powers, concessions, privileges, franchises and objects as may be considered expedient, and to do whatever may be necessary and expedient to comply from time to time with all laws, ordnances, decrees, regulations and other requirements now or in future existing; (t) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (u) To carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise (but which is germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated) and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (v) To do all such other reasonable things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canada Mines Development Company Limited" with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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STRONG RESERVE FOR STANDARD CHEMICAL CO'Y

Large Sums Devoted to Adjustment of Inflated Values.

DIVIDENDS ARE IN SIGHT

Directors State That Resumption of Preferred Will be Favorably Considered During Latter Half of Current Year.

In view of the fact that the preferred and common shares of the Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company have recently been listed upon the Toronto Stock Exchange, the annual statement for the year ending December 31 last, which has just been mailed to the shareholders, will be reviewed with considerable interest not only by those holding stock but by the general investing public. Earnings of considerably more than double those of 1915 are shown and profits are continuing on this very satisfactory basis. However, owing to the fact that war conditions have affected the value of the company's timber limits, furnaces, and other investments, the surplus has been largely applied to the creation of a special reserve account. To this account it is also planned to devote the surplus profits of the current half year, after which it is proposed to favorably consider the resumption of dividends on the preferred stock. Thus, we find that Standard Chemical, like many other Canadian industrial corporations, is taking advantage of the present prosperous condition of business to strengthen its position by adjusting previous valuations and making provision for future contingencies. Shareholders will have to wait for some time further before getting the benefit of the improved earnings, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that their security is being substantially strengthened.

The statement of profit and loss shows earnings of $696,464, compared with $301,859 in 1915. Interest on debentures took $67,588; interest on bank loans, $42,717; donations, $5,000; depreciation, $123,268, and after providing $85,000 against previous shortage for depreciation and $375,000 for special reserve for excess valuation of iron furnaces, timber limits, and other investments, there was carried forward to profit and loss $2,776. This compares with a balance brought forward of $5,886 in 1915, and a deficit at the end of 1914 of $98,222. Following are comparative figures:—

	1915.	1916.
Profits	$301,859	$696,464
Bal. forward	*98,222	5,885
	$203,637	$702,349
Int. on debs.	62,668	67,588
Int on bank loans	40,064	42,717
Donations	......	5,000
Dis. on securities	14,741	......
Loss on Biggs & Co.	15,277	......
Shortage in provisions	......	85,000
Depreciation	65,000	......
Dep. on buildings	......	123,269
Special reserve	......	375,000
	$ 5,886	$ 3,775

*Deficit.

The appropriations for arrears in the depreciation account and excess valuation of assets meant an improvement of the company's reserve position to the extent of $460,000 in addition to the $123,269 allowed for depreciation on buildings and plant. The directors express the opinion that the special reserve account should be increased to $600,000, and state that the indications are that the addition of $225,000 can be provided from the earnings of the first half of the current year, making it possible to favorably consider the resumption of dividends on the preferred stock during the latter half of the year.

Improvement in Business.

The company's sales for the year amounted to $3,519,124, as compared with $2,337,200 in 1915. This improvement was attributable to the higher prices prevailing and to increased production as the result of additions to the plant, which were made at a cost of $300,000. This increased business was done in spite of the fact that labor and transportation conditions were increasingly difficult, all the factories being operated at full capacity and on a high basis of efficiency. Cost of labor and raw materials increased steadily, but was largely offset by higher prices for products. Transportation was a difficult problem owing to the serious shortage of railway cars, which was particularly trying in view of the fact that the movement of wood and charcoal alone required about 300 cars per week.

The directors state that only two of the products of the company, acetate of lime and acetone, can be placed in the category of war munitions. The entire output of these commodities is being directly or indirectly sold to the War Office, but the profits are not regarded as excessive, the prices being considerably below those prevailing in the United States; furthermore, there is reasonable assurance of a market for these products for a long period.

In addition to the substantial reserves made, the directors state that, following their usual policy, inventories have been taken at cost and all shortages and doubtful items absorbed. This would indicate that the inventories, amounting to $1,149,138, are put in at figures materially under the current market value. Of the £60,000 of 6½ per cent., 3-year notes due May 1, 1917, £18,000 were retired during the year and an additional £12,000 has been retired since January 1, reducing the amount outstanding £30,000, which will be retired at or before maturity.

Two vacancies on the Board of Directors were filled during the year by the election of E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., and W. J. Douglas.

LARGER EARNINGS OF GOULDS MANUFACTURING

Profits for 1916 Were $229,000, Compared With Only $99,000 in 1915.

Increased sales and production, without an equivalent increase in overhead expense, are mentioned as the chief factors in the remarkable improvement in the income of the Gould Manufacturing Company as shown in the company's annual statement, profits for the year being $229,447 as compared with $99,069 at the end of 1915. However, it may be regarded as significant that the president, N. J. Gould, points out that during the year unsettled conditions made necessary frequent price increases and that, despite these increases, satisfactory profits were realised on practically all of the business undertakings during the year.

The only deduction made from the profits were $97,175, for dividends, the balance being carried forward to profit and loss account, where the surplus has increased from $752,954 to $886,226. This amount is considerably greater than the preferred capital, which amounts to $747,500. The preferred dividend amounted to $52,325, and the common dividend to $44,850. After the payment of the former there was available of the year's profits $177,122 or nearly 24 per cent. on the common stock outstanding. Following are comparative figures for the past three years:

Net income	$ 61,355	$ 99,069	$229,447
Prev. surplus	774,991	749,501	753,754
Profit and Loss Adjust.	22,762	29,119	......
Gross surplus	$859,108	$877,689	$983,401
Dividends	96,850	97,094	97,175
Profit and Loss chgs.	12,758	26,640	......
	$749,500	$753,954	$886,226

The feature of the balance sheet is the increase in the company's trading assets. Inventories of finished parts, work in process, materials and operating supplies, amounted to $1,066,261 compared with $900,920 in the previous report. This however, is not an unsatisfactory feature, especially when it is explained that the figures represent cost value and, in view of the present market prices, there should be a very substantial margin of profit thereon. In addition it is noted that $68,429 has been deducted from the total referred to against obsolescence or other shrinkage, making the net amount $997,832. This increase in inventories has been readily accomplished without extending the company's position owing to the large surplus carried.

Referring to the future, Mr. Gould states that 1917 was started with a very satisfactory volume of unfilled orders on the books. He points out that while a check in the present upward tendency of prices would for some time after it takes place, tend to reduce the percentage of profits on account of the necessity of using high priced materials on hand and contracted for, the prospect for continued prosperity throughout the year seems to be good.

MINERAL OUTPUT OF NOVA SCOTIA GROWS

Substantial Increase in Production and Sale of Coal Last Year.

GOLD PRODUCTION DECLINES

Gold Mining Was Interrupted by Scarcity of Water During Dry Season, Which Stopped Milling Operations.

A general increase in Nova Scotia mineral production is reported in the annual report of the mines for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, which has just been published. The output of coal was increased from 6,379,463 long tons to 6,496,472 long tons; of pig iron from 295,868 to 429,615 short tons; of steel ingots from 369,310 to 502,106 short tons; of limestone from 353,412 to 514,574 short tons; of coke from 452,099 to 669,478 short tons; of gypsum from 230,216 to 279,400 short tons, and of antimony from 10,872 to 14,149 long tons. Gold production, however, was down from 7,216 to 4,963 ounces.

Commenting on the coal production, the report states that "although the shortage of men in the collieries and means for water transportation continued throughout the year and still exist, the output and sales of coal were greater than last year, and it is to be particularly noted that the consumption of coal within the province increased by about 711,000 tons, as compared with previous years."

Destination of Coal.

A table of the returns of coal sold during the year shows an increase of 33.6 per cent. in coal sold in Nova Scotia; of 28 per cent. in coal sold in New Brunswick, and of 20.3 per cent. in coal sold in Prince Edward Island, with a decline of 45.6 per cent. in Quebec; 14.6 per cent. in the United States, and 44.7 per cent. in St. Pierre sales.

During the year 17,397 tons of gold ore were crushed, producing 4,360 ounces. To this must be added 603 ounces contained in the auriferous antimony ores from West Gore, making a total production of 4,963 ounces, which was a decrease of 2,252 ounces over the previous year. The principal cause of this decreased production was the scarcity of water during the extremely dry summer and autumn. This not only hindered milling operations, but forced mines using hydro-electric power to close down for varying periods.

Operations at the West Gore antimony mines have been carried on steadily throughout the year. Manganese mining has been very active during the year, particularly at the mine owned by the Nova Scotia Manganese Co., near New Run, Lunenburg County. There has been a considerable revival of interest in tungsten ores and the mine at Sheelite, near Moose River, has been re-opened. Operations at the barite mine near Lake Ainslie, have been continued and production increased.

WESTERN TRUST.

Profits for Year Ending January 31, Were $81,000.

Profits of the Western Trust Company for the year ending January 31. 1916, were $81,058.28. This sum added to the $43,278.14 carried forward from the previous year gave $124,336.42 available for distribution. Of this amount $50,250 was paid out in dividends and $25,000 was transferred to reserve against investment in subsidiary company. The balance carried to the credit of income and profit and loss account on February 1, 1917, was $49,086.42. The estates and agencies under administration have an original or estimated valuation of $5,749,418.99, and the company also carries on trusteeships for debenture issues totaling $674,800.

Reporting to his government from Kingston, U.S. Consul Felix S. S. Johnson states that The Scottish Wholesale Co-operative has purchased a farm in the Canadian Northwest, 80 miles from Saskatoon. The farm consists of 10,000 acres, 8,000 of which are already under cultivation. It is a large organization and conducts a retail, wholesale, and manufacturing business on a large scale in many parts of Scotland. It also operates a number of flour mills. The organization has determined to grow its own wheat for its mills in Scotland.

Savings and Private Accounts

Savings and household accounts invited. Joint accounts opened when required for two or more persons, any one of whom may deposit or withdraw money. Interest is paid on balances. Banking accounts opened for Societies, Lodges, Trustees, Executors, or for private purposes.

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